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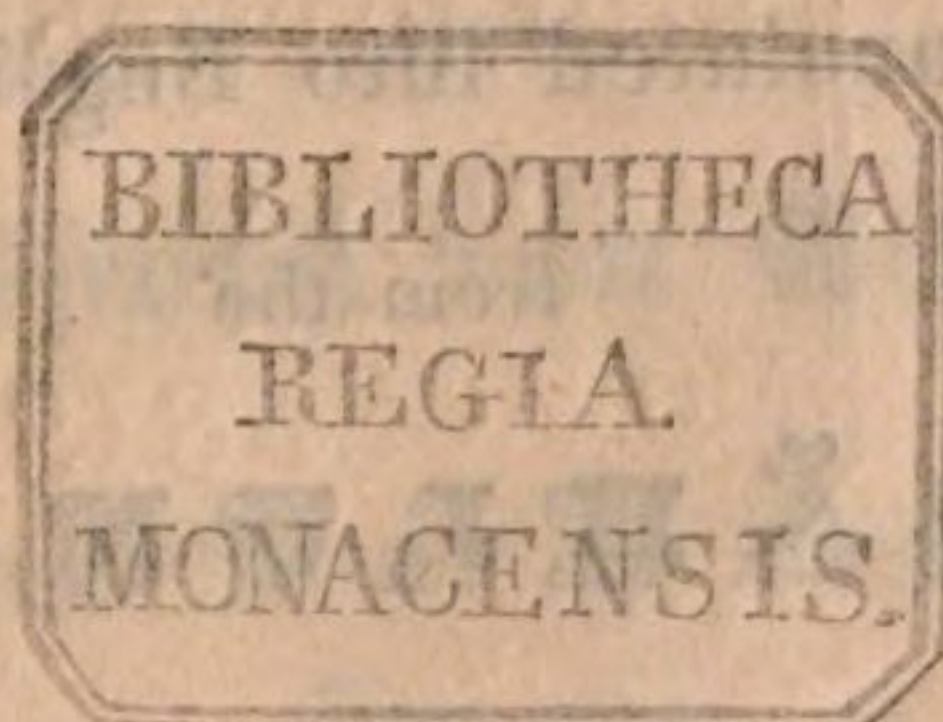
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Schmid

Chr.





Christoph von Schmid

with introductory observations on pronunciation and accent.

First Reading book for the use of students in the English language

LEONHARD W. GRIFFITHS

Leipzig

published by Engel and Wittenberg
(Charles Wittenberg)

1858.

F i f t y
Short Stories

translated into English

from the

ERZÄHLUNGEN

of

Christoph von Schmid

with introductory observations on pronuncia-
tion and Accent,

forming a

First Reading book for the use of students
in the English language

by

HENRY JOHN WHITLING.

Nuremberg

published by Riegel and Wiefsner,
(Charles Mainberger.)

1846.

268. B.

Fünfzig
Erzählungen

von

Christoph von Schmid

für den ersten Unterricht in der englischen
Sprache

in das Englische übersezt

von

Henry John Whitling.

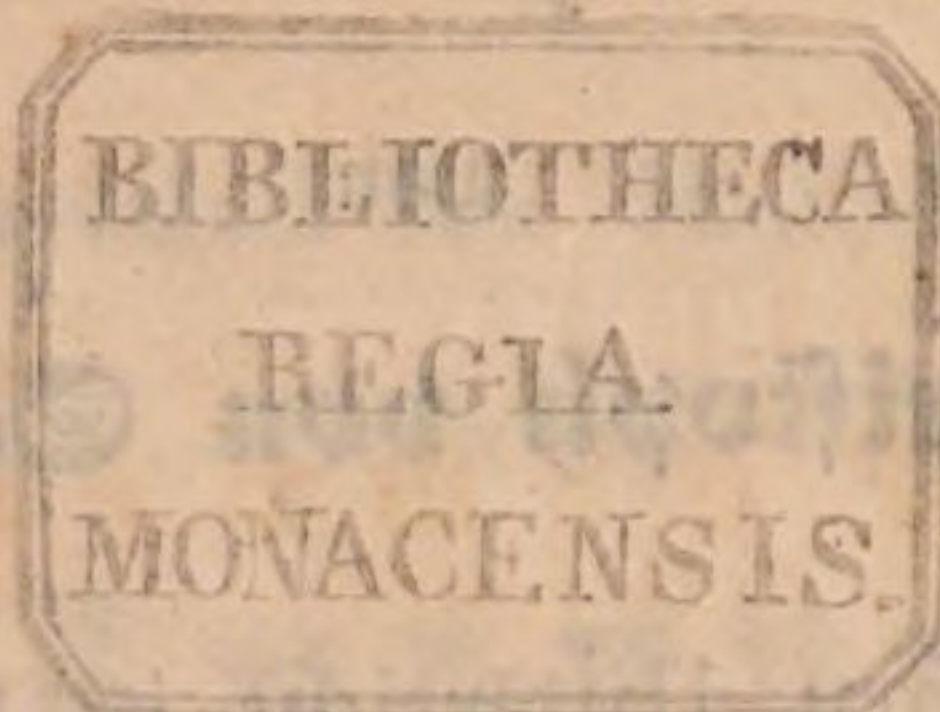
Mit einer kurzen Anweisung über die englische
Ausssprache und Accentuation.

Nürnberg

bei Riegel und Wiefner,

(Carl Mainberger.)

1846.



Campescher Druck.

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V o r w o r t .

Unter den vielen für Anfänger bestimmten englischen Lesebüchern habe ich gleichwohl keines gefunden, das den Schülern jene Eigenthümlichkeiten und Schwierigkeiten der englischen Sprache gebührender Massen hervorhebe, gegen welche sich der Deutsche nach dem Charakter seiner Sprache am meisten zu verfehlen pflegt, Eigenthümlichkeiten, die der Lernende gleich beim Beginne scharf beachten muß, wenn er nicht gewisse Fehler in der Aussprache und Construction zeit Lebens mit fortschleppen will. Um ein solches Büchlein für die ersten Anfänger

zu liefern, habe ich hier eine Anzahl von Schmid's beliebten Erzählungen in das Englische übertragen. Ich habe mich so lange ganz wörtlich an den deutschen Text gehalten, als sich dies mit dem Idiom der englischen Sprache vertragen wollte; und der Anfänger mag daher wohl auch das deutsche Büchlein (das nur 12 Kreuzer kostet) neben sich beim ersten Anfange hinlegen, um desto schneller in den Sinn sich einzufinden. Jene Stellen, die wörtlich gegeben nicht gut Englisch seyn würden, sind in besserem Englisch beigesezt worden. In der Abtheilung der Sylben hielt ich mich so lange an die in England gewöhnliche Art, als sie mit der Aussprache der Sylben stimmt; da aber, wo in der Aussprache ein Buchstabe zu der anderen Sylbe gezogen wird, sezte ich auch das Abtheilungszeichen in dieser Weise. Bei den Regeln über die Aussprache der Buch-

staben und Wörter habe ich mich auf das Nothwendigste beschränkt; da Mehr den Anfänger verwirren würde. So wurden auch bezüglich der Accentuirung nur Winke gegeben und die Noten sparsam beigelegt; der Lehrer wird das Uebrige thun. Die kleinen Zahlen über den Sylben deuten die Betonung an und die kleinen Buchstaben mit Ziffern über denselben bezeichnen die Aussprache der Vocale. Hinsichtlich der Aussprache bin ich, wie natürlich, Johnson und Walker gefolgt, ausgenommen in den Fällen, wo seit ihrer Zeit die Gewohnheit hat Veränderungen eintreten lassen. Die Ziffer hinter den Ueberschriften der einzelnen Stücke im Inhaltsverzeichnis bedeutet die Nummer, welche dieselbe Erzählung in dem deutschen Exemplare hat; damit sie der Schüler, der das deutsche Büchlein benützen will, schnell auffinden könne.

Ich schließe mit dem Wunsche, daß dieses Büchlein gut aufgenommen werden möge. In diesem Falle würde ich ein zweites für weiter fortgeschrittene Schüler folgen lassen, das sich weniger wörtlich an den deutschen Text bindet.

Der Herausgeber.

C o n t e n t s .

Ueber die englische Aussprache	1
1. Sunshine und Rain (3.) *)	17
2. The Rain (2.)	19
3. The Sun (1.)	20
4. The Thunderstorm (4.)	22
5. The Rainbow (5.)	25
6. The Echo (7.)	26
7. The little Rainbow dish (6.)	28
8. The Well (8.)	31
9. The Flowers (10.)	33
10. The four Elements (9.)	34
11. The Strawberries (11.)	37
12. The little basketmaker (86.)	40
13. The Cock (33.)	42
14. The pious Sister (83.)	43
15. The Boundary stone, or Landmark (29.) ...	45
16. The Oak and the Osier (28.)	46
17. The Vineyard (24.)	47
18. The Swallows (31.)	48
19. The Cherries (12.)	50
20. The Plums (13.)	52
21. The Nut (14.)	53

*) Die in () stehenden Nummern sind diejenigen der Erzählungen in der deutschen Ausgabe.

22. The Pear tree (15.).....	54
23. The Green bough (16.).....	56
24. The Precious herb (17.).....	58
25. The Canary bird (30.).....	59
26. The Turnip (18.).....	61
27. The Cabbage (19.).....	63
28. The Mushrooms (25.).....	64
29. The large Cabbage (20.).....	66
30. The Ears of Corn (21.).....	68
31. The Pigeons (32.).....	69
32. The Field (23.).....	71
33. The Oak tree (27.).....	72
34. The Huntsman and his Hound (89.).....	74
35. The Ghost (92.).....	75
36. The Rope (74.).....	77
37. The Earwig (48.).....	78
38. The Titmouse (37.).....	80
39. The Partridge's nest (31.).....	82
40. The Sheep (42.).....	83
41. The Pearls (55.).....	84
42. The Shoes (68.).....	86
43. Brushwood and Straw (75.).....	87
44. The Fair (76.).....	89
45. The Horseshoe nail (71.).....	91
46. The good Son (82.).....	92
47. The Shepherd boy (80.).....	95
48. The Soup (52.).....	97
49. The Cuckoo (39.).....	98
50. The three best Books (100.).....	100

Ueber die englische Aussprache.

Da ich die Ueberzeugung habe, daß es unmöglich ist, auf schriftlichem Wege über die englische Aussprache völlig verständliche und allgemein anwendbare Regeln zu geben, so bin ich auch weit entfernt, die folgende kurze Anweisung für eine Arbeit zu halten, die über jeden Tadel erhoben wäre. Doch hoffe ich, sie werde jedenfalls dazu dienen, dem Schüler bei seinen Privatstudien, wo er den Lehrer nicht an der Seite hat, eine Menge der gewöhnlichsten Fehler vermeiden zu lassen. Man wird bemerken, daß die hier folgenden Regeln hie und da von denen in den deutschen Grammatiken gegebenen, bezüglich der Aussprache gewisser Buchstaben, etwas abweichen; ich kann aber Denjenigen, welche dieses mein kleines Buch gebrauchen, versichern, daß sie, um eine reine und feine Aussprache des Englischen zu gewinnen, besser thun werden, meinen Angaben zu folgen, als gewissen in deutschen Grammatiken sich fort-

erbenden Vorschriften ; glaube auch, daß eine solche Versicherung von Seiten eines Mannes, der, geborener Engländer, erst seit zwei Jahren in Deutschland lebt und seine Sprache gründlich studirt hat, nicht unbescheiden lauten wird.

a heißt im Englischen äi *)

b " " " bi

c " " " si

d " " " di

e " " " i

f " " " eff

g " " " dschi

h " " " äitsch

i " " " ei

j " " " dschäi

k " " " käi

l " " " ell

m " " " em

n " " " en

o " " " ou **)

*) Nach dem ä wird ein kurzes i ausgesprochen.

**) Das u ist kurz und muß schnell nach dem o ausgesprochen werden.

p	heißt im Englischen	pi
q	„	kjuh
r	„	ar
s	„	efs
t	„	ti
u	„	ju
v	„	wie
w	„	double u (sprich dübblju)
		(û siehe Betonung)
x	„	äks
y	„	uei *)
z	„	ised **).

a hat vier Laute.

a 1 — fast wie das deutsche e in beten, z. B. ate, bate, date, fate, came;

a 2 — wie das deutsche a in Rad, z. B. card, bard, lard, dark, garden, father;

a 3 — lautet tiefer und beinahe wie das deutsche o in Morgen, z. B. call, ball, calk, balk, walk, water, warm, was;

*) Schnell ausgesprochen.

**) Das i wird in der Aussprache dieses Wortes sehr wenig gehört, nur wie ein kurzer Vorschlag, das s wird sanft ausgesprochen.

a 4 — lautet fast wie das deutsche ä in Män-
ner, aber es kann nur gut von Mund zu
Mund gelernt werden, z. B. and, band,
at, bad, bat, cat, man, glafs, grafs.

e hat drei Laute.

(e am Ende der Wörter in der Regel lautet nicht.)

e 1 — wie das deutsche ie in Biene, z. B.
be, me, he, she, here;

e 2 — lautet fast wie e in denn, z. B. bed,
den, pen, lend, mend, bend, attend, ever,
there;

e 3 — besonders vor r lautet wie u 3 z. B.
err, her, defer, deter; es ist ein Misch-
laut zwischen ä und ö, wobei sodann das
darauf folgende r nur wenig gehört wird;
im Deutschen kann kein Beispiel gegeben wer-
den; die Aussprache ist nur von Mund zu
Mund zu erlernen.

i hat drei Laute.

i 1 — wie das deutsche ei in meinen, z. B.
mine, bine, line, nine, rise, bile, tile;

i 2 — lautet wie i in binden, z. B. bin, pin,
bit, pit, shin, tint, hill, hit;

i 3 — lautet ganz so, wie e 3 und kann, wie gesagt, nur mündlich gelernt werden, z. B. bird, gird, third.

o hat fünf Laute.

o 1 — lautet wie o, hinter welchem ein kurzes u schnell ausgesprochen wird. Die deutsche feinere Sprache hat kein Beispiel, wohl aber der nürnbergers Volksdialekt, der z. B. Hosen so spricht. Beispiele: mode, mote, node, note, rode, rote, roll, groß;

o 2 — wie das deutsche u in Blume, z. B. move, prove, who, whom, whoever;

o 3 — besonders vor r lautet wie or in Morgen, z. B. or, for, nor, lorn, born, corn;

o 4 — ist häufig und lautet fast wie das deutsche o in gesotten, z. B. cot, dot, lot, not, hot, rot, from, rob;

o 5 — wie u 2; der Laut liegt zwischen o und a, näher dem a als dem o, er kann nur von Mund zu Mund gelernt werden, z. B. son, some, come, combat, love, above, mother, nothing.

u hat vier Laute.

u 1 — wird wie ein deutsches u gesprochen, vor welchem ein kurzes i geht, wie in Jugend, Jude, z. B. use, refuse, abuse, amuse;

u 2 — dieser Laut wird von den Deutschen sehr häufig falsch gesprochen, gewöhnlich zu tief; er liegt dem deutschen a sehr nahe, doch geht er etwas weniger in das o über und wird kurz gesprochen, etwa wie das deutsche matt; es kann kein genügendes deutsches Beispiel gegeben werden; z. B. cut, put, but, tub, tup, bun, bud, us, fun, tun, run, sun, such;

u 3 — lautet wie e 3, z. B. turn, burn, spurn, urn, fur, slur, cur;

u 4 — lautet fast wie ein deutsches u, aber kürzer, z. B. bull, full, pull, bush.

Doppellaute.

ai und ay — lauten beinahe wie äi in pail, sail, rail, pail, way, day, railway;

au und aw — lauten wie a 3, z. B. in s̄auce,
straw, paw, pawn, law, lawn;

ea und ee — lauten wie e 1, z. B. meat, beat,
meet, beet, sea, see, feat, feet;

ea — lautet wie e 2, z. B. in head, lead, bread,
spread;

eu und ew — wie u 1, z. B. Europe, eupathy,
ewe, ewer, pew, mews;

oo — wie o 2, in loon, spoon, moon, noon,
food;

oo — wie u 2, in flood, blood;

oi — wie der Diphthong oi im Deutschen, so
jedoch, daß das i in der Aussprache schnell
auf das o folgt, z. B. oil, foil, boil, toil,
soil;

ou und ow — lauten fast wie das deutsche au
in Haus, z. B. round, bound, pound,
mount, mound, sound, bow (beugen),
sow (Sau), how, now, row (Rärm);

ow — wie o 1, z. B. sow (säen), bow (Bo-
gen), row (Reihe).

Von den Consonanten.

Die Deutschen unterscheiden in der Aussprache nur selten die harten und weichen Consonanten; im Englischen jedoch ist es wichtig, den harten Consonanten hart und den weichen weich zu sprechen: bane, pane; bit, pit; bore, pore; bade, bate; paid, pate; bend, bent; tend, tent.

b — die Deutschen sprechen b sehr häufig wie w, z. B. Schwaben; im Englischen muß es aber immer wie b lauten, nie wie w;

c — wie im Deutschen, vor a, o, u wie ein gelindes f, vor e, i und y wie s, z. B. cerate, ceremony, Cicero, cypher;

g — lautet vor e und i gewöhnlich wie ein gelindes dsch, z. B. rage, George, geography, gin, (aber nicht immer, öfters wird es auch hier wie das Deutsche g gesprochen, z. B. begin, begirt, beget).

In den übrigen Fällen lautet das g wie im Deutschen;

h — wird in der Regel ausgesprochen; die wichtigsten Ausnahmen, wo das h nicht

gehört wird, sind: heir, herb, hour, honor,
honorable, hospital, humble;

j — lautet wie dſch, z. B. John, jail, jilt, jack-
et, jerk, join, jump;

k — wird vor n beim Anfang der Wörter nicht
ausgesprochen;

v — lautet beinahe wie das deutsche w;

w — lautet niemals wie das deutsche w, son-
dern immer mehr wie das deutsche u, z. B.

was, went, wit, word, allow^{ou}, blów

y hat drei Laute.

y 1 — fast wie e 1, z. B. you, day, lay;

y 2 — fast wie i 2, z. B. only, stormy, rainy,
scarcely, tiny, very, every;

y 3 — fast wie i 1, z. B. sky, thy, whereby;

z — lautet wie ein gelindes s, nicht so scharf
wie s. Es ist also in der Aussprache ein

Unterschied zwischen zeal und seal, zany
und sane, grease und breeze;

an — lautet manchmal wie on, z. B. quántity,
quándary, quántum, want, wánting;

ar — lautet manchmal wie or in Morgen, z.
quarter, quarrel, quarry, quart, wharf,

warm;

ch — lautet vor allen Vokalen und am Ende
eines Wortes wie tſch, z. B. chair, chain,
chop, cheer, church ;
qu — lautet beinahe wie das deutsche q, doch so,
daß kein w, wie im Deutschen, darnach ge-
hört wird, z. B. queen, quick, quote, queer,
sprich also nicht kw sondern ku, z. B. kuote,
nicht kwote ;
sion und tion — lauten in der Regel wie shün,
z. B. mäsion, nàtion, àction, füsion.

Von dem Accent.

In zwei- und mehrsyllbigen Wörtern wird in
der Regel in allen Sprachen eine, oder es wer-
den auch einige der Sylben durch eine besondere
Betonung mehr hervorgehoben, als die übrigen
Sylben des Wortes. Die deutsche Sprache hat
diese Betonung (Accent) auf eine sehr natürliche
Weise immer auf der wichtigsten, das ist auf der
Stammsylbe des Wortes, z. B. Bemánnung,
erhében, gébet, Gebét u. s. f. Anders ist
dieß in der englischen Sprache. Hier hat die Be-

tonung für den Lernenden eine besondere Schwierigkeit, da der Engländer auch bei den vielen Wörtern, die er aus der deutschen, lateinischen und französischen Sprache entlehnt hat, den Accent der Ursprache sehr häufig nicht beibehält. Wir wollen versuchen, über den englischen Accent hier einige allgemeine Regeln aufzustellen, die zwar nicht in allen, doch in den meisten Fällen anwendbar seyn werden. Zu diesem Behufe unterscheiden wir zunächst einen Hauptaccent und einen Nebenaccent der Wörter und verstehen unter Hauptaccent die stärkere Betonung einer Sylbe des Wortes, unter Nebenaccent die mildere Betonung, welche oft bei einer zweiten Sylbe desselben Wortes Statt findet; das Zeichen für den Hauptaccent soll (') seyn, das für den Nebenaccent ('), also z. B. *cómplaisànt*, *cáravàn*, *cánnonàde*, *violin*, *privatèer* *). Obwohl es dem jungen Anfänger in vielen Fällen nicht möglich seyn wird, die Abstammung der Wörter zu erkennen; so lassen sich doch die Grundregeln über

*) Die englische Sprache setzt so wenig wie die Deutsche ein Zeichen des Accents über die geschriebenen oder gedruckten Wörter.

den Accent nicht anders geben, als daß man auf diese Abstammung zurückweist. Bei allen englischen Wörtern nämlich, die aus dem Sächsischen (d. i. Deutschen) kommen, bleibt der Accent, wie im Deutschen, auf der Stammsylbe; Wörter, die aus dem Lateinischen und Griechischen stammen, behalten (freilich mit Ausnahmen) den Accent auf derselben Sylbe, worauf ihn der Lateiner und Grieche setzt; dagegen ist bei Wörtern aus dem Französischen die französische Accentuation nur selten anzuwenden; der Engländer rückt den Ton solcher Wörter bald mehr nach vorne, bald mehr zurück. Man unterscheidet im Englischen einen *accent radical*, einen *accent terminational* und einen *accent distinctive*. *Accent radical* nennt man den Accent, wenn er auf der Wurzel des Wortes liegt, z. B. *hâte*, *love*, *hatefulness*, *loveliness*. *Accent terminational* wird der Accent genannt, welcher in zusammengesetzten und verlängerten Wörtern, eben wegen dieser Verlängerung, weiter nach der Endung zurückgerückt wurde, so hat z. B. *hármony* den Accent auf dem *a*, dagegen in *harmónious* tritt er auf das *o* zurück. Unter dem *accent distinctive* versteht man

die Veränderung des Accents, wodurch die verschiedenen Bedeutungen der Wörter unterschieden werden, so z. B. ist *có*nvert ein Substantiv (der Convertit), dagegen *convért* ist das Zeitwort (convertiren); *có*ntract, der Vertrag, *contrá*ct, zusammenziehen; *présent*, das Geschenk, *présént*, schenken.

1. Accent der einsylbigen Wörter.

Viele einsylbige Wörter (sie sind häufig aus zweisylbigen anderer Sprachen zusammengezogen) werden im Englischen auch gewissermaßen wie zwei Sylben ausgesprochen, z. B. *hour*, *hear*, und da hat denn auch entweder der vorhergehende oder der folgende Vokal seinen Accent. Wir sagen hierüber nicht mehr, der Anfänger hat darauf noch nicht besonders zu sehen.

2. Accent der zweisylbigen Wörter.

Wenn die zweisylbigen Wörter durch Anschließung einer Sylbe an das Wurzelwort entstanden sind, so bleibt der Accent in der Regel auf der Wurzel- oder Stammsylbe, z. B. *kí*ng-ly, *kí*ng-dom, *ló*-ver, *ló*ve-ly, *mée*k-ly, *árt*-ist, *chí*ld-

ish. Fast alle zweisylbigen Wörter, die sich endigen auf y, our, ow, le, ish, ck, ter, age, en, et, ot, z. B. mány, hónour, sállow, báttle, yánish, cámbrie, clátter, cóurage, hásten, quíet, ríot, haben den Accent auf der ersten Sylbe. Ausgenommen von dieser Regel sind, neben sehr wenigen anderen, folgende Wörter auf ow: avów, allów, endów, belów, bestów, welche den Ton auf der letzten Sylbe haben.

Auf der letzten Sylbe haben alle zweisylbige Zeitwörter den Accent, welche sich auf einen Consonanten oder e endigen, z. B. repéat, reláte; alle diejenigen, welche in der letzten Sylbe einen Diphthong haben, wie reléase, concéal, und diejenigen, welche auf zwei Consonanten ausgehen, wie: conténd, relénd. Die übrigen zweisylbigen Zeitwörter haben in der Regel den Accent auf der ersten Sylbe.

Zweisylbige Wörter, in welchen die erste Sylbe mit einem Vokal schließt und die zweite mit einem Vokal beginnt, haben den Accent auf der ersten Sylbe, z. B. scí-on, rí-ot, quí-et, lí-ar, rú-in. Ausgenommen ist creáte.

3. Accent der dreisylbigen Wörter.

Dreisylbige Wörter, die durch Vor- oder Nachsylben gebildet sind, haben den Accent in der Regel auf der Stammsylbe, z. B. *ténderness* (von *ténder*), *lóveliness* (von *lóvely*), *phýsical* (von *phýsic*), *bespátter* (von *spátter*), *comméding* (von *comménd*).

Auf der ersten Sylbe haben gewöhnlich diejenigen dreisylbigen Wörter den Accent, welche sich endigen auf *al*, *ate*, *ce*, *ent*, *ion*, *le*, *ous*, *re*, *ude*, *y*, z. B. *général*, *célebrate*, *góvernment*, *míracle*, *générous*, *mássacre*, *fálsity*.

Auf der zweiten Sylbe haben diejenigen den Accent, die sich auf *ator* endigen, z. B. *spectátor*, *creátor*. Ausgenommen sind: *órator* und *sénator*.

Auf der letzten Sylbe haben diejenigen Wörter den Accent, bei welchen diese letzte Sylbe die Stammsylbe ist, z. B. *overchárge*, *overtáke*, *underdóne*.

Ferner haben auf der letzten Sylbe sehr häufig diejenigen dreisylbigen Wörter den Accent, die aus dem Französischen stammen, z. B. *acquiésce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*.

4. Accent der vielsylbigen Wörter.

Die vielsylbigen Wörter haben den Accent in der Regel auf derselben Sylbe, wo ihn das englische Wort hat, von welchem sie abstammen, z. B. *árrogating* (von *árrogate*), *comméndable* (von *comménd*), *commúnicable* (von *commúne*). Diejenigen, welche auf *le* endigen, haben den Accent auf der ersten Sylbe, z. B. *úmmanageable*, *íncontéstible*, *úncontróllable*. Solche, welche auf *ion*, *ous*, *ty* ausgehen, haben den Accent auf der drittletzten Sylbe, z. B. *combústion*, *presumptuóus*, *imbecíility*, *perspicúity*.

1. Sūn'-shine and Rain.

If the sūn would (I wird nicht ausgesprochen) bût on'-ly āl'-ways shine, said sōme chil'-dren on a dark, storm'-y, rain'-y day. Their wish soon ap-pear'-ed to be in co-urse of ful-fil'-ment ¹⁾. Then for sōme months not one *) lit'-tle cloud wās seen ²⁾ in the skȳ — The lōng drought how-ēv'-er cau'-sed grēat dam'-age in the fields and meād'-ows; in the gār'-den flow'-ers and herbs with'-er-ed, and the flāx, upon' which the maid'-ens had so mūch reck'-on-ed ³⁾, be-cāme scārce'-ly a fin'-ger lōng.

¹⁾ In course of fulfilment, wörtlich: im Laufe der Erfüllung. Ihr Wunsch schien bald in Erfüllung zu gehen.

*) one sprich von. Dieses Wort mit den davon abgeleiteten Wörtern ist das einzige wo o wie uo ausgesprochen wird.

²⁾ it was seen es war gesehen, d. h.: man sah.

³⁾ the maidens had so much reckoned die Mädchen hatten so sehr darauf gerechnet.

Do ⁴⁾ you see now, said their ⁵⁾ mōth'-
er, that the rain is quite as ne'-ces-sa-ry *)
as the sūn'-shine? — Learn how-ev'-er at
the sāmē time out of this wise ar-rānge'-
ment of Gōd, the whōle'-sōme trūth, that
it would not be gōōd for man-kind' (oder
us) if we āl'-ways had bright (g vor h nicht
ausgesprochen) and pleās'-ant days; there
mūst āl'-so dārk days, mis-for'-tunes, and
sor'-rows from time to time cōme o-ver
you, whēre-by ⁶⁾ you be-come' good men.

Bles'-sings from God are joy and woe
And storm, and rain, and sun'-shine too.

⁴⁾ do you see, wörtlich: thut ihr nun sehen. Der Deutsche sagt: seht ihr nun. Im Englischen wird do sehr oft in Verbindung mit Zeitwörtern gebraucht.

⁵⁾ said their mother sagte ihre Mutter. Der Deutsche könnte auch bloß sagen: sagte die Mutter; der Engländer muß aber in solchen Fällen das persönliche Fürwort beisetzen.

*) necessary. Der Accent dieses Wortes auf der ersten Sylbe ist wohl zu beachten; die Deutschen accentuiren dieses Wort größtentheils falsch, indem sie necessary sprechen.

⁶⁾ whereby wodurch ihr werdet, d. i.: damit ihr werdet.

2. The Rain.

A mēr'-chant wās once rī'-ding home from a fair, and had be-hind him a grēat deal of mōn-ey pāck-ed up in a wāl-let — it rain-ed vī-o-lēnt-lŷ and the good man be-cāme' wēt through and through — At this (oder where'-up-on) he was vē-rŷ dis-con-tent'-ed, and com-plāin'-ed sōre'-ly (oder vē-rŷ much) that God had giv'-en him sūch bād weath-er for his jōur'-ney.

His way lēd him through (gh lauten nicht) a thick for'-est; here, with tēr'-ror he saw a rōb'-ber stand'-ing, who aim'-ed at him ¹⁾ a cār'-bine and pūl-led the trig'-ger ²⁾ — with-out aid he had been lōst, but the pow'-der had be-come' damp by the rain, and the gun did not go off ³⁾. — The merch'-ant gave spurs (oder set spurs) to the horse, and luck'-il-ŷ es-ca-ped the dan'-ger.

¹⁾ aim a carbine, der Deutsche sagt: zielen mit einer Glinte.

²⁾ pulled the trigger drückte los.

³⁾ did not go off ging nicht los.

When he was in se-cu'-ri-ty (oder safe-ty) he said to him-self — what a fool have I been that I ex'-e-cra-ted — (oder to ex'-e-crate) the bad weath-er, and have not ta-ken it pa'-tient-ly as or-der-ed of God. — Had the heav'-ens been se-rene' and the air cle-ar and dry, I had now lain dead in my blood, and my chil-dren in vain ex-pec-ted my re-turn'.

The rain at which I mūr'-mūr-ed, pre-ser'-ved my wealth and life. Hence'-forth (oder in fu-ture) I will no more for-get' what the lit-tle verse says:

What God or-dains' is for our good,
Though *) oft by ūs mis-ŭn-der-stood 4).

3. T h e S ū n .

One eve-ning when it was al-read-y dark, an in-dus'-tri-ous mōth-er with her two chil-dren came home from work-ing in the

*) Though — ugh wird nicht ausgesprochen.

4) by us misunderstood von uns mißverstanden.

fields (oder field-work) and be-hold'¹⁾), there stood on the table a burn-ing lamp.

George cri-ed in as-ton'-ish-ment: there is no'-bod-y at home, who then has kind-led the light? (oder light-ed the lamp).

Eh, said little Mar-ga-ret, who else than our (siehe Betonung ou) fã-ther — cer'-tain-ly he has in the mean-time^e còme hòme fròm the town.

The chil-dren sought him, and to their great joy found him im-me'-di-ate-ly in the next cham-ber. On the foll'-ow-ing day, the pa'-rents and chil'-dren ra-ked up the hay in the great mead-ow.

The sun shone ex-ceed'-ing-ly bright and beau-ti-ful, and the chil-dren there-up-on shew-ed their joy.

Now chil-dren, said their fã-ther, you have yes-ter-day at once guess-ed who had kind-led the light in our room; if now how-ev-er you con'-temp-late the beau'-ti-ful and mag-ni-fi-cent light a-bove there in the heav-ens, the dear sun, ought (g wird nicht ausgesprochen) you not to (oder should you not) re-flect' al-so, who has kind-led that? —

¹⁾ behold (siehe!

Oh, cer'-tain-ly, said lit-tle Mar-ga-ret, that has the be-lôv-ed God dône; the small-est (oder the ti-ný-est) lit-tle lamp kin-dles not it-self and there must al-so be one who has kind-led the sùn.

That is it, cri-ed George jôy-ful-lý,^{oi} God has made all; sun, moon, and stars; grâfs, flow-ers, and trees: and all that we now see a-round us is His work.

The heav-ens and Earth in splen'-dour bright *) Pro-claim' Gods' Prov'-id-ence and might **).

4. The Thun'-der-storm.

Franks¹⁾ a boy from the town had been pick-ing rasp'-ber-ries in the for-est: — as he wâs go-ing home a-gain (oder re-turn-ing home) a storm a-rose: and it be-

*) bright, g wird nicht ausgesprochen.

**) might, g wird nicht ausgesprochen.

¹⁾ Frank Franz; der eigentliche Name ist im Eng-lischen Francis, aber die Engländer sagen ge-wöhnlich Frank.

gan to rain, to light-en, (gh nicht ausgesprochen) and to thun-der.

Frank was ve-ry fright'-en-ed, and crept in-to a hol-low tree not far from the road; he knew not then (oder he did not then know) that the light-en-ing (gh nicht ausgesprochen) is at-trac-ted ²⁾ by the high (gh nicht ausgesprochen) trees.

All at once he heard a voice which called Frank! Frank! come, o pray come forth quick-ly.

Frank crept out of the hol'-low tree and al-most at the same mo-ment the light-en-ing (gh nicht ausgesprochen) struck it, the thun-der crash-ed fear'-ful-ly, the earth trem'-bled, be-neath the ter'-ri-fi-ed boy, and it seem-ed to him as if he stood al-to-ge-ther in fire.

No mis-for'-tune how-ev-er hap-pen-ed ³⁾ to him, and he said pray'-er-ful-ly with up-lift'-ed hands, thou dear God hast pre-ser'-ved me, to thee be the praise (oder the thanks).

²⁾ is attracted der Blitz wird angezogen von hohen Bäumen, er schlägt gern in hohe Bäume.

³⁾ happened es widerfuhr, begegnete (von guten und schlimmen Dingen).

But the voice cri-ed yet once more, Frank, Frank, dost thou then not hear me? and he now first per-cei-ved a peás-ant wò-man who thus cal-led. Frank haste-ned tow-ards her and said, here am I, what do you want with me?

The peas-ant woman an-swer-ed, I have not meant thee but my lit-tle Frank who has watch-ed the geese on yon-der brook, and must have shel-ter-ed him-self here-a-bouts from the wea-ther — see! there he comes-at last from out of the bush-es!

Frank then re-la'-ted how he had ta-ken ⁴⁾ her voice for a voice from heav-en; — but the peas-ant wò-man de-vout-ly fold-ed her hands and said: — Oh my child thank God not the less for it. — The voice came in-deed out of the mouth of a poor peas-ant wo-man, but God has so or-der-ed it, that I call thee by name without know-ing any thing of thee. He has sa-ved thee out of the great dan-ger which hung over thee.

Yes, yes, said Frank with tears in his eyes, God has him-self u-sed your voice

⁴⁾ how he had taken wie er gehalten hätte, take nehmen, dann auch: für etwas halten.

in order to save me — you in-deed called; but the help never-the-lefs' came from God.

Mere chance to us no aid can bring,
But from God's good-ness does it spring.

5. The Rain-bow.

After a fear-ful thun-der — storm, a love-ly rain-bow ap-pear-ed in the sky.

Little Henry look-ed di-rect-ly out of the win-dow and cri-ed full, of joy; I have nev-er in my life seen such won-drous-ly beau-ti-ful co-lours! (ō lauter nicht) there by the old wil-low tree on the brook they reach down from the clouds to the earth. Cer-tain-ly all the lit-tle leaves of the trees drop (with) the beau'-ti-ful colours; I will make haste ¹⁾ and fill all the muscle shells in my co-lour box with them.

¹⁾ I will make haste ich will Eile machen, d. h.: eilen.

He bound-ed (siehe ou in der Betonung) as quick-ly as he could to the wil-low tree, but to his as-ton-ish-ment the poor boy now stood in the rain, and could not per-ceive the slight-est (g vor h lautet nicht) co-lour.

Tho'-rough-ly wet and sad, he went back and com-plain-ed of his mis-for-tune to his fa-ther, who smi-ling, said, one can-not take those co-lors in any shell; the rain drops on-ly ap-pear for a lit-tle while in the sun-beam to be so beau-ti-ful-ly paint-ed. But so my dear child is it with all the mag-ni-fi-cence of the world, it seems to us to be some-thing but it is on-ly an emp-ty ap-pear-ance.

De-ceive not thy-self by ap-pear'-an-ces vain,
Lest e-ven thy plea-sures should turn in-to pain.

6. The E - c h o .

Lit-tle George knew, as yet ¹⁾, noth-ing a-bout the e-cho. — Once he shout-ed in

¹⁾ as yet nothing noch nichts.

the mead-ow, Ho! Hopp! — im-me-di-ate-ly in the near-est wood it al-so cri-ed Ho! Hopp! where-up-on he cal-led out as-ton-ish-ed “who art thou?” the voice also cri-ed “who art thou” — He cri-ed “thou art a young block-head” — and “young block-head” it hal-loed back out of the wood.

George was an-gry, and cal-led still worse^{er} names, all which were faith-ful-ly hál-lôed back a-gain, and he there-fore sought the im-a-gin-a-ry boy in the whole wood in or-der to ²⁾ re-venge’ him-self up-on him, but could find no-bod-y.

Here-up-on he ran home, and complain-ed to his móth-er how a bad boy had hid-den him-self in the wood, and had call-ed him names — His mother re-pli’-ed, this time thou hast ac-cu-sed thy-self, — thou hast heard nôth-ing but the e-cho of thy own words — Hadst thou call-ed in the wood a friend-ly word (so bleibt weg) a friend-ly word had been re-turn-ed ³⁾ to thee. So it goes how-ev’-er in or’-din-a-ry life. The be-ha’-vi-our (o lautet nicht) of ôth-ers tow-ards us, is

²⁾ in order to um, damit.

³⁾ had been returned würde zurückgekommen seyn.

most-ly but the e-cho of ours tow-ards them: when we meet ⁴⁾, peo-ple kind-ly, they will also meet us kind-ly. But if we are tow-ards them un-friend-ly, rough, and rude, we can-not ex-pect any thing bet-ter in re-turn ⁵⁾.

The tones ⁶⁾ you in the for-est speak,
E-cho a-round, will give you back.

Nev-er do or say to men,
What-er' you would not take a-gain.

7. The little Rain-bow dish.

Lit-tle Ca-ro-line stood at an o-pen win-dow af-ter a mild spring shower and con-temp-la-ted with trans-port the love-ly co-lors of the rain-bow.

⁴⁾ meet begegnen, wird auch im Englischen wie im Deutschen in dem doppelten Sinn gebraucht, wie z. B.: einem auf der Straße begegnen, und: einem freundlich begegnen.

⁵⁾ in return, d. i.: von ihrer Seite.

⁶⁾ the tones you speak, statt: the tones which you speak. Das Pronomen relativum wird im Englischen sehr häufig weggelassen.

Dear moth-er she be-gan after a lit-tle while, they say when a rain-bow ap-pears in the sky, there falls a lit-tle gold-en dish, but on-ly a sun-day child can find it. — Is there such a gold-en trea'-sure? and who are the sun-day chil-dren to whom it is given?

Her moth-er said there is in truth a trea-sure of the sky, com-pa'-red with (oder against) which ¹⁾ all gold of the earth is as noth-ing: — but the sun'-day chil-dren to whose share it falls, need not be born on a sun-day.

The chief thing is that (they be not as many oth-ers are oder) they are no ev-e-ry day be-ings, but are al-to-geth'-er, as pi-ous and mor-al as sun-days are in the church. — Be thou such a sun-day child and thou shalt sure-ly re-ceive' that trea-sure.

Ca-ro-line en-deav'-our-ed with all her heart to be pi-ous and good; and as she grew al-ways bet-ter and more p-ious, (so bleibt weg) she be-came more con-tent'-ed and joy-ful.

¹⁾ compared with which gegen das zc., oder: in Vergleich mit welchem.

When at an-oth-er time a rain-bow shone in the ský, her moth-er said, now Lina, are you not go-ing out to seek the gold-en trea-sure from heav-en.

De-ar moth-er said she, I was then a fool-ish child; but now the sense of your words is for the first time cle-ar to me. — Thon meant-est a no-bler and more pre-ci-ous gift than gold.

That is it dear-est Lina said the moth-er: that gift of heav-en which I meant, and which far sur-pass-es all the trea-sures of earth is the true hap-pin-ess of men. — If not in our-selves, we seek it in vain in the world; we find it on-ly with-in us, in a pi-ous, good, and clean (oder pure) heârt (e lautet nicht).

The truly good ²⁾ and pure in heârt ^{*)} (we see)

Al-read-y, up-on eârth will hap-py be.

²⁾ the truly good. Good und pure sind hier Substantive.

^{*)} heart, e lautet nicht.

8. The Well.

On a hot sum-mers' day lit-tle Wil-li-am went o-ver the field — His cheeks, glow-ed with ¹⁾ heat, and he lan'-guish-ed for thirst *).

Pre-sent-ly he came to a well, un-der the green shad-ow of an oak; which broke forth (clear as crys-tal oder) bright as sil-ver out of a rock.

Wil-li-am had often been ²⁾ told that he should not drink when he was heat-ed, but self-wise ³⁾ he des-pi-sed this cau-tion, fol-low-ed on-ly his own de-sire, drank of the i-cy cold wa-ter, and sank o'-ver-pow'-er-ed to the earth, — came home sick, — and fell into a dan-ger-ous fe-ver.

¹⁾ with heat vor Hitze.

*) thirst. Das Wort wird von den Deutschen sehr häufig falsch ausgesprochen, i ist in diesem Wort ³i, und lautet nicht wie das deutsche i oder e, sondern zwischen ä und ö.

²⁾ William had often been told es war ihm oft gesagt worden.

³⁾ selfwise selbstflüg.

Ah, sigh-ed he, on his sick bed, who would have thought that ⁴⁾ well contain-ed so dan-ger-ous a poi-son!

But his fã-ther said, the pure well is not the cause of thy ⁵⁾ sick-ness, but thine own self con-^uceit'-ed-ness and want of res-traint ⁶⁾.

Though God has kind-ly all good things
For our wel-fare sent;
²Un-check'-ed de-sire, and rash con-^uceit,
Turn them to pũn-ish-ment. —

⁴⁾ der Deutsche würde erwarten: that that well contained daß diese Quelle enthielte; im Englischen ist die Conjunction ausgelassen, wie es im Deutschen auch geschehen könnte: wer hätte gedacht, diese Quelle enthielte.

⁵⁾ thy. Es ist hier in der englischen Uebersetzung das Deutsche Du, Dein 2c. immer auch mit thou, thy etc. gegeben. Es mag jedoch hier ein für alle Mal bemerkt werden, daß die Engländer niemals mit Du anreden, sondern immer mit You Ihr. Auch Aeltern sprechen zu ihren Kindern you.

⁶⁾ want of restraint Unenthalt-samkeit.

9. The Flowers.

Lew-is stood in the gar-den be-fore a bush cōv-er-ed with full blown ro-ses, and said to his sis-ters, the rose is cer'-tain-ly the hand-som-est of all flow-ers!

Ca-ro-line said, the li-ly in that flow-er bed yon-der is quite as pret-ty ¹⁾. I think both flow-ers are the hand-som-est, and all oth-ers are nōth-ing com-pa'-red with them.

Aye said lit-tle Lu-cy but you must not des-pise the lōve-ly lit-tle vi-o-lets; they are al-so very pret-ty, and have af-ford-ed us much (plea-sure oder) joy in the last spring.

Their Moth-er, who had been lis-ten-ing ²⁾ to the con-ver-sa-tion of her chil-dren, said, the three sorts of flow-ers that please you so much are pret-ty ex-am'-ples and em-blems of three love-ly vir-tues.

The mod-est vi-o-let with her dark blue (robe oder) co-lor, is an em-blem of

¹⁾ quite as pretty eben so schön.

²⁾ who had been listening welche gehört hatte.

Hu - mil' - ity : the snow white li - ly of In - no - cence : but the red rose seems to say, let your hearts glow en - tire - ly with ³⁾ good - nefs, from be - nev' - o - lent feel - ings tow - ards men, and from love tow - ards God.

The fair - est flow - ers that in Youth we see

Are Good - nefs — In' - no - cence — Hu - mil' - ity. —

10. The four El - e - ments.

I will be a gar - den - er said Phil - ip, when he was four - teen years old, and must learn some hand - i - craft (trade, or cal - ling).

It is beau - ti - ful said he, to dwell a - mongst green herbs, and sweet smel - ling flow - ers. But af - ter some time he came home again and com - plain - ed he must al - ways stoop to the e³arth, and creep a - bout upon it where - by his back and knees were pain - ed ¹⁾, and, — he had giv - en up gar - den - ing.

³⁾ glow with glühen von.

¹⁾ whereby — were pained wobei ihm wehe thäten.

⁴ Af-ter this he would be a hūnts-man. In the green sha-dy for-est said he, there it is a de-light-ful life! but he soon came (back) a-gain, and com-plain'-ed that he could not en-dure the fresh air of the ear-ly morn-ing (oder day) which now damp and mis-ty, now ²) fright-ful-ly (oder grim-ly) cold, blew round his nose.

It now oc-cur-red to him ³) to be-come a fish-er-men: to ride on the bright cle-ar riv-er in an ea-sy lit-tle boat ⁴) and to draw out of the wa-ter nets full of fish with-out ti-ring a foot ⁵) that is pleas-ant. But this plea-sure was al-so soon al-loy-ed. That said he is a wet oc-cu-pa-tion, and the wa-ter is my a-ver-sion.

Fi-nal-ly (oder at last) he would be a cook. The Gar-den-er, Hunts-man, and Fish-er-man, said he, must de-liv-er to the cook all that they ob-tain by their dil'-i-gence and a good mor-sel nev-er fails him.

²) now — now bald — bald.

³) it occurred to him es fiel ihm ein.

⁴) to ride, nicht bloß: reiten, sondern hier: fahren, ride in a little boat in einem kleinen Kahn fahren.

⁵) without tiring ohne müde zu machen.

But he a-gain came back home with com-plaints. It would do ve-ry well said he if there were no fire; when I stand so on the burn-ing hearth it seems to me noth-ing else than that I must melt with the heat.

But now his fâ-ther al-low-ed no more that Phil-ip (for the fifth time) should choose another oc-cu-pa-tion, but spake much more (earn-est-ly say-ing: if you will live con-tent-ed-ly you must learn to bear the bur-thens of life with man-ly cour-age. Those who would a-void all the dis-a-gre-a-bles that the four el-e-ments have here and there for us must go out of the world. Only think ear-nest-ly of the good which as-su'-red-ly (oder cer-tain-ly) fails not your pres-ent con-di-tion, and your la-bours will ap-pear in-sig-nif-ic-ant.

Phil-ip o-bey-ed his fa-ther — and when là-ter oth-er peo-ple (hier o lautet nicht) com-plain-ed, he qui-et-ed them say-ing, I have ex-pe-ri-en-ced what this sig-nif-ies.

God's gifts en-joy in right-ful mea-sure,

Nor en-vy what thou canst not gain;

Ev'-ry sta-tion has its plea-sure,

Ev'-ry sta-tion has its pain.

11. The Straw - ber - ries.

1.
An old sold-ier with a wood-en leg came into a vil-lage, and was ta-ken sud-den-ly ill ¹⁾. He could trav-el no far-ther, he was for-ced to lie up-on straw, and it went ve-ry hard with him.

Lit-tle A-ga-tha the daugh-ter (g lautet nicht) of a poor, bas-ket ma-ker, had the most heart-felt sym-pa-thy with the sick man she vis-it-ed him dai-ly, and gave him each time a six Kreut-zer piece.

One eve-ning how-ev-er the hon-est sold-ier said very sad-ly (oder sor-row-ful-ly) dear child, as I un-der-stand' ²⁾ to day, thy pa-rents are poor. Tell we now can-did-ly where thou get-test so much money? for I would rath-er starve than ac-cept a sin-gle Kreutzer which thou couldst not give me with a good con-sci-ence ^{*)}.

¹⁾ was taken ill wurde krank.

²⁾ understand vernahm, erfuhr.

^{*)} conscience — sci lautet hier wie: schie.

Oh said A-ga-tha be with-out care (oder do not trou-ble your-self a-bout that), the mo-ney is right-ly ob-tain-ed — I go to the next lit-tle mark-et town to school. In the way there, one comes to a wood where there are a great ma-ny straw'-ber-ries. There I pick ev-e-ry time a lit-tle bas-ket-full, sell them in the mark-et place, and al-ways re-ceive for them six Kreut-zers (two pence, english). My pa-rents know it well, but they have noth-ing a-gainst it; they oft-en-er say, there are yet ma-ny poor-er peo-ple than we are, and there-fore we must do as much good to them as ³⁾ our con-di-tion per-mits.

Bright tears stood in the eyes of the old sold-ier, and (soon) trick-led down up-on his mous-tache; good child said he, God will blefs thee and thy pa-rents for these be-nev'-o-lent dis-po-si'-tions.

If good will fails thee not — be-lieve

Thou may-est much mis-e-ry re-lieve.

³⁾ as much good — as so viel Gutes, als.

(¹) was taken ill nurse friend.

(²) understand better, effort.

(³) conscience — sei lauter pier: (sic)

2.

⁴ Af-ter some time an of-ficer of rank, and bear-ing many de-co-ra-tions, trav-el-led through the vil-lage. He stop-ped in his splen-did car-ri-age at the Inn to feed the horses, heard of the sick sold-ier, and vis-it-ed him.

The Old sold-ier told him di-rect-ly of his be-ne-fac'-tress. What said the of-fi-cer, a poor girl has done so much for thee? Now then must I your old gen-e-ral not do less. I will di-rect-ly give or-ders in the inn to take the great-est care of you. He did so, and then went to lit-tle A-ga-tha's cot-tage.

My good child said he, thy cha-ri-ty hat made my heart^a wår-m, and my eyes wet. Thon hast giv-en the old wår-rî-or ma-ny six Kreutzer pie-ces, here are for thee just as ma-ny ⁴) pie-ces of gold.

Ah said the as-ton-ish-ed pa-rents that is too much; but the of-fi-cer re-pli-ed no, no, it is on-ly a poor re-ward, but

⁴) just as many pieces of gold eben so viele Gold-stücke.

the good child must ex-pect a bet-ter in heav-en.

To chã'-ri-ty, love, and good deeds it is giv-en ⁵⁾
Re-wãrd-ed to be up-on earth, and in heav-en.

12. The lit-tle bas-ket ma-ker.

Young Ed-ward had very rich pa-rents; he de-pend-ed up-on his wealth ¹⁾ and would learn noth-ing. Lit-tle Ja-cob, how-ev-er, the son of a poor neigh-bour, learnt bas-ket ma-king ²⁾ with much dil-i-gence.

One day Ed-wãrd stood up-on the sea shore and ang-led for his a-muse-ment. Ja-cob had cut a large bun-dle of o-si-ers, and was, just go-ing to car-ry them home, when sud-den-ly some pi-rates sprang out of the bush-es, and drag-ged the two boys to their ship in or-der to sell them for ³⁾ slaves.

⁵⁾ it is given to be rewarded sie sollen belohnt werden.

¹⁾ he depended upon his wealth er verließ sich auf seinen Reichthum.

²⁾ basketmaking das Korbmachen.

³⁾ for als.

The ship was driv-en a-way by a storm, and wreck-ed upon a rock-y is-land (s lau-tet nicht) ; the two boys a-lone reach-ed the land, which was in-hab-it-ed by cru-el moors.

Ja-cob thought his art might pro-cure mer-cy for them — He there-fore drew out his knife, cut some o-si-ers, and be-gan' to we^ave an el-e-gant lit-tle bas-ket.

Ma-ny black men, wo-men, and chil-dren, drew near and at-ten-tive-ly re-gard-ed him ; and as soon as the bas-ket was fin-ish-ed he pre-sent-ed it to the chief ; then had ev-e-ry one, lit-tle, and big, the de-sire to pos-sess (oder have) such a bas-ket.

They pre-pa'-red Ja-cob a hut which was sha-ded by fruit trees, where he might work with-out be-ing dis-turb-ed, and they prom'-is-ed al-so to sup-ply him plen'-ti-ful-ly with pro-vi-si-ons.

Af-ter this they de-si-red that Ed-ward should al-so make a bas-ket, but when they ob-ser'-ved that he had learn-ed nòth-ing, they beat him, and would e-ven have kill-ed him if Ja-cob had not en-treat-ed for his life.

But Ed-ward must at their com-mand, give his vel-vet coat to Ja-cob, and putting on Ja-cob's vile coarse jack-et, he was ob-li-ged to act as his ser-vant, and sup-ply him with rush-es.

The dil-i-gent and dex-ter-ous hand,
Ob-tains his bread in ev-e-ry land.

13. The Cock.

An in-dus-tri-ous house-wife call-ed (oder woke) her two ser-vants év-er-²y morn-ing to work at cock-crow-ing ¹⁾ (oder as soon as the cock crew).

The ser-vants were vè-r²y an-gr²y with the cock, and said to one an-oth-er, if that a-bom-in-a-ble cock were not (here) we could sleep long-er — They^à there-fore kil-led him. —

But the house-wife who was al-read-y ve-ry old, and al-ways woke ve-ry ear-ly, now knew (k lauter nicht) no more what

¹⁾ at cockcrowing mit dem Hahnenschrei.

time it was, and there-fore she cal-led the ser-vants still ear'-li-er, of-ten in-deed e-ven at mid'-night.

To shun a small ill by incurring a higher,
Is to jump from the frying pan into the fire.

14. The pi-ous Sis-ter.

Ja-cob and An-na were once at home — a-lone.

Come now said Ja-cob we will seek for some-thing good to eat and en-joy our-selves right well.

But his sis-ter said, if thou canst find me a place where no'-bod-y sees us, I will go with thee.

Now then said Ja-cob come with me in-to the dai-ry, and there we will de-vour a dish-full of sweet cream.

An-na said, there the neigh-bour will see us, who is chop-ping wood in the street.

So — come then into the kitch-en where a jar of hon-ey stands in the clos-et.

An-na said, there the ne^âigh-bo^{êr}urs wife can see us, who sits at her win-dow spin-ning.

Well then, we will go down into the cel-lar said Ja-cob and eat ap-ples — it is so dark there, we shall sure-ly not be seen ¹⁾ by any bod-y.

My dear Ja-cob said his sis-ter, dost thou then real-ly think that no-bod-y sees us there? Know-est thou not of ²⁾ an eye a-bove, that pier-ces through (gh lauten nicht) walls and dark-nefs?

— Ja-cob was aw-ed — and said, thon art right dear sis-ter; whêre no eye of man is up-on us, God sees us — we will there-fore no where do any thing that is wrong.

An-na was glad that Jacob had ta-ken her words to he^âart, and gave him a beau-ti-ful pic-ture rep-re-sent'-ing the eye of God sur-round'-ed with rays, and un-der-neath it was writ-ten.

Where'-e^êer thon art, think child of this,
God ev-e-ry whêre thy wit-nefs is.

¹⁾ we shall surely not be seen wir werden gewiß nicht gesehen.

²⁾ know of wissen von Etwas.

15. The Bound-a-ry stone, or Land-mark.

Ul-rich liv-ed in a pret-ty house that was sur-round-ed by a beau-ti-ful green plot full of frùit (i lautet nìcht) trees. — A neigh-bour's mead-ow was close to it ¹⁾.

The un-prin-ci-pled Ul-rich would (oder wish-ed to) make his place lar-ger at the ex-pense' of his neigh-bour, and clàn-des-tine-ly (oder se'-cret-ly) re-mo-ved the land-mark by night a con-sid-er-a-ble, space far-ther in-to the neigh-bours mead-ow.

Some time af-ter this, Ul-rich mount-ed a lad-der against a tree to gath-er some cher-ries — when he was quite at the top he fell, to-geth-er with the lad-der which was stand-ing too up-right', back'-wards to the ground, and broke his neck on the land-mark.

If Ulrich had not re-mo-ved the stone he would have fal-len be-yond' it, and scarce-ly have done him-self any harm on

¹⁾ was close to it war nahe daran, stieß daran.

the soft grafs. Thêre-fore we say by way of pâ'-ra-ble ²⁾).

How thoughtlessly the reckless profligate,
Sets up the stone where it may crack his pate.

16. The Oak and the O'-si-er.

One morn-ing after a dread-ful-ly stor-my night fa-ther Rich-ard went with his son An-selm in-to the field in or-der to see if the storm had done any dam-age.

Lit-tle An-selm cal-led out, oh look fa-ther, the large strong oak lies yon-der on the ground, and the weak o-si-er here by the brook, is still stand-ing e-rect' and tall.

I should have thought that the storm would have more ea-si-ly ¹⁾ des-troy-ed the o-si-er than, the proud oak, which, till now has with-stood (oder re-sist-ed) ev-e-ry wind.

²⁾ by way of parable gleichnißweise.

¹⁾ more easily schneller. Den Comparativ und Superlativ der Adverbia bilden die Engländer in der Regel mit more und most.

Child said the fa-ther, the strong oak was o-bli-ged ²⁾ to break be-cause it could not bend, (oder would not yield) but the flex-i-ble o-si-er yield-ed to the storm, which there-fore could not do it a-ny harm.

With pride and arrogance none progreß,
Far better is gentle Yieldingness.

17. The Vine-yard.

A fa-ther on his death-bed said to his three sons, Dear chil-dren, I can-not be-queath you any thing ex-cept this our cot-tage, and the Vine-yard (near oder) be-long-ing to it, in which how-ever there lies hid-den a trea-sure.

Af-ter the fã-ther's death, the sons dug over ¹⁾ the whole Vine-yard with the great-est in-dus-try, but found nei-ther gold nor sil-ver. But in return for their dil-i-gence

²⁾ oblige gebraucht der Engländer nicht bloß von einer Verpflichtung, sondern von jeder Nothwendigkeit.

¹⁾ dig over umgraben.

(oder be-cause they had work-ed so dil-i-gent-ly in it) the Vine-yard brought forth a great ma-ny more grapes than at oth-er times, and they there-fore got twice as much²⁾ mōn-ey.

Then the sons gues-sed what their late (oder de-cea'-sed) fath-er had meant by the trea-sure, and they wrote upon the door in great let-ters.

Industry brings the gold to light,
For those who practise it aright.

18. The Swāl-lōws.

When the swāl-lōws came back in the spring to the house of a cōun-try-man, and with cheer-ful twit-ter-ing a-gain took pos-ses-sion of their old nest, he said to his chil-dren, be sure¹⁾ not to do the good

²⁾ twice as much zweimal so viel.

¹⁾ be sure, wörtlich: sey gewiß, oder auch: gewiß, d. h.: es ist so. Hier heißt der Ausdruck: hütet euch, was man im Deutschen auch bloß durch ja übersetzen kann. Be sure not to do. Thut ja nicht!

lit - tle birds any harm ; he who drives away the swal - lows from his floor scares hap - pi - nefs from his hōuse (ſtehe ou in der Betonung). The neigh - bour des - troy - ed the swal - low's nest be - fore his win - dow, and trod down (oder crush - ed) the eggs ; and from that time it went back with his houſe - hold, and he is ſink - ing in - to mis - e - ry.

Lit - tle Chris - tian ask - ed his fa - ther how that was to be un - der - ſtood ? ²⁾ his fa - ther re - plied , the neigh - bour has de - ſert - ed (oder de - part' - ed from) the ſim - ple cus - tom of his fa - thers — His an' - ces - tors and pa - rents have en - dū - red the harm - leſs (oder in - of - fen - ſive) and what is in - deed much more — ūse - ful ſwal - lows , with mild for - bear - ance , and al - low - ed them - ſelves to be a - wa - ken - ed (oder cal - led) to their work in the ear - ly morn - ing by theſe ac - tive twit - ter - ing birds ; but the neigh - bour , who was hard - heart - ed tow - ards men and an - im - als , and who ſate half the night in the pub - lic houſe ³⁾ (rath - er dream - ed oder) pre - fer' - red to dream a - way ⁴⁾ the

²⁾ how that was to be underſtood wie daß zu ver - ſtehen ſey.

³⁾ public houſe Wirthſhaus.

⁴⁾ dream away verträumen.

beau-ti-ful morn-ing hours and be-cause the swāl-lows dis-turb-ed him in his morn-ing sleep he des-troyed their nest.

But with the swal-lows the un-frīend-ly (i laitet hier nicht) ī-dle, and dis-sip-a-ted man, at the same time drove a-way hap-pi-ness from his house.

Grant to the swallow her little abode *),

She ever will sing — Reward thee God. —

19. The Cher-ries.

Sa-bi-na the daugh-ter of rich pa-rents had a nice lit-tle room for her-self, but it al-ways look-ed very un-cōm-for-table, for she nev-er ar-rān-ged it, and all her moth-er's ad-mo-ni-tions to keep the room in bet-ter or-der were fruit-lefs (oder in vain).

One sun-day af-ter-noon she had just fin-ish-ed dres-sing, and was go-ing out; at that mo-ment a neigh-bour's daugh-ter

*) abode Wohnung.

brought her a bas-ket full of large black cher-ries, and be-cause the ta-ble and win-dows were full of clothes and oth-er things, Sabina put the bas-ket for the pres-ent on a seat, cov-er-ed with blue silk and then went with her moth-er to the neigh-bour-ing vil-lage.

Late in the eve-ning, when it was al-read-y dark, she came back to her room, ve-ry ti-red, and hur-ri-ed di-rect-ly to the seat. Scarce-ly how-ev-er had she sate down than she sud'-den-ly rose a-gain shriek-ing with ter-ror, for she had sate her-self right in the mid-dle ¹⁾ of the heap-ed up bas-ket of cher-ries.

Her moth-er hear-ing her cry haste-ned in with a light — but what a sight met her eyes ²⁾! The cher-ries were all crush-ed, their juice flow-ed down on all sides of the seat, and Sabina's new white silk frock was so dis-fig'-ur-ed that it was no more fit for use!

Up-on this her moth-er gave her a sharp re-buke, and said you now see how

¹⁾ right in the middle gerade mitten in.

²⁾ what a sight met her eyes, wörtlich: welcher Anblick begegnet ihre Augen, d. i.: was mußte sie sehen.

ne'-ces-sary it is to keep ev-e-ry thing in its proper place. You are now pun-ish-ed for your dis-o-be-di-ence and dis-or'-der-ly dis-po-si-tion. Take to heart this lit-tle verse :

Those who strict or-der's rules for-sake
Dis-grace and dam-age o-ver-take',

20. T h e P l u m s .

Mad-am v. Hal-den with her four children once vis-it-ed their grand-fa-ther in his beau-ti-ful gar-den. He brought on a vine leaf four plums as yel-low as gold and as large as eggs. He re-gret-ted that there were no more ripe: you must be care-ful said he, in jest, how you div-ide 4 plums be-tween five per-sons, with-out a frâc-tion be-ing left o-ver ¹⁾ in the sum.

Oh, I can do that said Char-lotte the el-dest daugh-ter, on-ly I beg that I may blend to-geth-er a lit-tle, the e-qual and

¹⁾ without a fraction being left over ohne daß ein Bruch bleibt.

un'-e-qual num-bers. She took the 4 plums, and said, we 2 sis-ters and 1 plum make 3; the 2 broth-ers and a plum make also 3; these 2 plums and a moth-er are a-gain 3; so is all ex-act, and no frâc-tion. Her sis-ters and broth-ers were quite con-tent'-ed with the div-i-sion; but the de-light-ed (g vor h lautet hier nicht) moth-er in-sis-ted that each child should have one plum and the grand-fath-er, be-sides this, gath-er-ed for Char-lotte a ve-ry pret-ty nose-gay; and then said Charlotte's in-ge-nious cal-cu-lation speaks much for her wit (sense) but does still more honor ²⁾ to her child-ish heart.

Though wit and un-der-stand-ing please
A gen-e-rous heart is more than these.

21. T h e N u t.

U n - der the great nut tree close to the vil-lage two boys found a nut. It be-longs to me cried Ignatz, be-cause I saw it first.

²⁾ does honor macht Ehre.

No it be-longs to me shout-ed Bernhard,
for I have pick-ed it up. Both fell into
a vi-o-lent quar-rel ¹⁾).

I will put an end to the strife said a
big-ger boy who came up ²⁾ at the time;
— he stood be-tween them — crack-ed
the nut, and said; — One shell be-longs
to him who saw the nut first; the other
be-longs to him who pick-ed it up; but
the ker'-nel I keep for the judg-ment. That,
add-ed he laugh-ing, is the u'-su-al end
of most pro'-cesses (law-suits).

He who joys in lit'-i-ga-tion,
Quick-ly lo-ses wealth and sta-tion.

22. The Pear tree.

Old Rupert sat in the shad-ow of a great
pear tree be-fore his house — his grand-
children ate of the pears and could not
e-nough ^{*)} praise the sweet fruit. There,

¹⁾ fall in a quarrel in einen Streit gerathen.

²⁾ come up dazu kommen.

^{*)} enough, o lautet hier nicht, und gh wie ff.

said the grand-father I must now re-late to you how the tree came here. More than 30 years ago I stood once here, which at that time was an emp-ty space, and where now the tree stands, and com-plain-ed to a rich neigh-bour of my pov-er-ty — ah said I, I would gladly be con-tent-ed, if I could on-ly bring my prop-erty to a hundred Dol-lars.

The neigh-bour who was a clev-er man said, that canst thou ea-si-ly do if thou know-est how to be-gin it a-right ¹⁾. See here; on that lit-tle spot where thou stand-est are more than a hun-dred dol-lars con-cealed in the soil — take care on-ly that thou bring-est them out.

I was at that time still an un'-in-form-ed young man, and in the fol'-low-ing night, dug a large hole in the soil, but to my dis-sat'-is-fac-tion found not a sin-gle dol-lar.

When (oder as) the neigh-bour in the follow-ing morn-ing saw the hole he laugh-ed till his sides ach-ed (oder so that he held both his sides) and said, O thou sim-ple

¹⁾ how to begin it aright wie es recht anzufangen ist.

be-ing ²⁾), it was not meant so, but I will give thee a young pear tree (stem); set (oder plant) this in the hole which thou hast made, and af-ter some years the dol-lars will come to light.

I set the young stem in the earth, it grew and be-came the great and lord-ly tree which you here see be-fore your eyes. The de-li-ci-ous fruit which it has now borne for ma-ny years (has) brought me in al-read-y much more than a hun-dred dol-lars, and still it is al-ways a cãp-ital that bears a rich in-ter-est. I have there-fore not for-got-ten the fã-vo-rite sen-tence of the sen-si-ble neigh-bour. You re-mem'-ber it also :

The su-rest gain of all will be
In pru-dence, wit, and in'-dus-try.

23. The Green bough.

Franks was a thought-less, mis'-chie-vous boy, he heark-en-ed not to good teach-

²⁾ simple beeng einfältiger Mensch!

ers ; in - deed he e - ven made fun of them' ¹⁾).

One day he ac-com-pa-nied his sis-ter So-phi-a into the gar-den. Her lit-tle gar-den-bed was full of the must beau-ti-ful flow-ers, but Frank's gar-den was al-to-gether a wil-der-ness and o-ver-grown with weeds.

Broth-er, broth-er said the or-der-ly lit-tle girl, thou hast thy af-fairs not at all ²⁾ in or-der; mark me ³⁾, it will hap-pen to thee as moth-er says, nev-er in thy life wilt thou cōme on a green bough.

Frank laugh-ed ; climb-ed up the large pear tree , and cried : Sophy, Sophy, just look up here ! I have al-read-y got up-on a green bough — when *** Crack ! went the branch — Frank fell — and broke his arm.

Tri-flers though oft re-bu-ked in vain
Can-not unpun'-ish-ed re-main.

¹⁾ he made fun of them er machte sich darüber lustig.

²⁾ not at all durchaus nicht, keineswegs.

³⁾ mark me merke, denk an mich.

24. The Pre - ci - ous herb.

Two girls Brigitta and Walpurg went to the town each car - ry - ing on her head a hea - vy bas - ket of fruit.

Brigitta con - stant - ly mŭr' - mŭr - ed and sigh - ed, but Walpurg jest - ed.

Brigitta said how canst thou laugh? Thy basket is as hea - vy as mine and thou art no strong - er than I ¹⁾.

Walpurg re - plied: I have laid a certain lit - tle herb on my bur - then and therefore I scarce - ly feel it.

Oh said Brigitta that must in - deed be a pre - cious herb — I must al - so light - en my bur - then with it tell me what they call it.

Walpurg an - swer - ed, the pre - cious lit - tle herb that serves to light - en all bur - thens is — Pa - tience — Re - mem - ber Brigitta.

Light - er the bur - den we con - vey,
When pa - tience to the load we lay.

¹⁾ no stronger than nicht stärker, als. Im Englischen heißt als beim Comparativ: than.

25. The Ca-na'-ry bird.

Chris-tine beg-ged her moth-er to buy her a lit-tle Ca-na-ry bird. Her moth-er said you shall get (oder have) one, if you will al-ways be o-be-di-ent and dil'-i-gent, but par-ti'-cu-lar-ly when you leave off your pry-ing cu-ri-os'-i-ty ¹⁾ to dis-cô-ver things that are un-ne'-ces-sa-ry, or e-ven dan-ger-ous.

Chris-tine prom'-is-ed it. —

One day she came home from school — Her mother then said, here on the table stands a new lit-tle box, but for your life ²⁾ do not o-pen it, nor (e-ven) once

¹⁾ prying curiosity zudringliche Neugierde.

²⁾ for your life do not open it bei deinem Leben, öffne es nicht. Der Deutsche kann sagen: bei Leibe, öffne es nicht. Der deutsche Ausdruck: bei Leibe, kann nur bei Verboten mit einer Verneinung angewandt werden, dagegen gebraucht der Engländer: for your life, auch in bejahenden Sätzen, z. B.: for your life go and do it without losing a moment thun Sie es ja, ohne einen Augenblick zu verlieren.

touch it! If you o-bey' me I shall make you a great plea-sure.

Af-ter this her moth-er went out to vis-it her sick lit-tle god-son Wil-liam — She was scárce-ly out of the house, before the cu-ri-ous lit-tle maid-en had it al-ready in her hand — It is so light said she, and there are lit-tle holes in the lid! what-ever can be in-side it?

She o-pen-ed the lit-tle box, and behold (there) im-me'-di-ate-ly hop-ped out a won-der-ful-ly beau-ti-ful yel-low cana'-ry bird! which flew twit'-ter-ing joy'-ful-ly, a-bout the room.

Chris-tine wish-ed to catch the bird a-gain, and shut it up that her moth-er might know nóth-ing a-bout it — but as she now out of breath and with glów-ing cheeks vain-ly cha-sed the lit-tle nim-ble bird a-bout the room her mot-her en'-ter-ed, and said — You dis-o-be'-di-ent cu-ri-ous girl! I was go-ing to give you that beau-ti-ful lit-tle bird, but first of all I wish-ed to try if you de-ser'-ved it — now how-ev-er I shall give it to the good Wil-li-am, who is more o-be'-di-ent, and not so pry-ing as you are.

Mark well, and keep this saying old,

Ever before your eyes;

* By damage, curiosity

Alone can be made wise..

26. The Turn-ip.

A poor day la'-bour-er had grown (oder reared) in his gar-den an ex-ceed'-ing-ly large turn-ip, at which ev-er-y bod-y wonder-ed.

I will make a pres'-ent of it to our lord, said he for it plea-ses him when one cùl-ti-vates well, field and gar-den.

He car-ri-ed the turn-ip to the càs-tle. The lord prai-sed the in-dus-try, and good will of the man, and made him a pres'-ent of three dúc-ats.

A peas-ant in the vil-lage who was ve-ry rich and very a-va-ri-ci-ous heard that, and said, now I will pres-ent' im-me-di-ate-ly (oder on the spot) to the lord my great calf — does he give al-rea-dy (oder if he gives) three gold pie-ces for a con-tempt'-i-ble turn-ip, how much shall I get for so beau-ti-ful a calf!

He drove the calf in a hal-ter to the cas-tle, and beg-ged the lord to ac-cept (oder take) it as a pres-ent.

The lord un-der-stood' well why the av-ar-i'-cious peas-ant be-ha-ved him-self so lib'-e-ral-ly (oder show-ed so much lib-e-ral'-ity), and said he would not have the calf — but the peas-ant con-tin'-u-ed to en-treat him not to des-pise the gift though tri-ling' ¹⁾.

At length the pru-dent (oder disereet) lord said, well now, as you force me to it, I will ac-cept the pres-ent; but be-cause you will be so par-tic-u-lar-ly lib-er-al, I al-so dare (oder must) not be found nig'-gard-ly — for that rea-son, I will make you a pres'-ent which cost me quite from two to three times more ²⁾ than the worth of your calf — and with these words he gave to the as-ton'-ish-ed and fright-en-ed (oder pan-ic strick-en) peas-ant, the, to him al-read-y well known great turn-ip.

A gen'rous heart will gain the prize,
But mockery follows a selfish disguise.

¹⁾ though trifling wenn es auch nur eine Kleinigkeit sey.

²⁾ from two to three times more dreimal mehr.

27. The Cab'-bage.

An in-dus'-tri-ous moth-er cul'-ti-va-ted all sorts of ve-ge-ta-bles in her gar-den.

One day she said to her lit-tle daughter Lis-ette, see there the pret-ty lit-tle yel-low things on the un-der side of the cab-bage leaves; these are the eggs from which còme the beau-ti-ful but des-truc-tive cat'-er-pil-lars. — This af-ter-noon (you must) pick off all those leaves and crush the eggs, then our cab-ba-ges will al-ways re-main beau-ti-ful-ly green and un - hurt.

Lis-ette thought a-ny time ¹⁾ was time e-nough (oder would do) for this work, and in the end she thought no more a-bout it. — Her moth-er was for some weeks un-well and did not còme in-to the gar-den.

When she got well (oder was well a-gain) she took the neg-li-gent girl by the hand and led her to the cab-bage beds — and lo! all the cab-ba-ges were con-su-med by the cat'-er-pil-lars! one saw nòth-

¹⁾ any time allemal noch.

ing of them but the stalk, and the skeleton of the leaves!

The fright-en-ed, and ash-a-med (oder blush-ing) girl wept o-ver her neg-li-gence, but her moth-er said (an-oth-er time) do not de-fer till to-mor-row, what can be done to day (oder do what can be done to-day, in-stant-ly to-day, and de-lay it not 'till to-mor'-row).

Of yet more con'-se-quence ²⁾ said her moth-er is an-oth-er pré-cépt which stands e'-qual-ly writ-ten on these ill' fa-ted leaves.

The first beginnings of sin withstand,
Or soon 'twill ^{*)} gain the upper hand.

28. The Mush'-rooms.

The moth-er once sent ¹⁾ lit-tle Cath-er-ine (oder Lit-tle Cath-er-ine was once sent by

²⁾ of yet more consequence noch wichtiger ist.

^{*)} 'twill, Abkürzung für: it will.

¹⁾ the mother once etc., der Engländer kann nicht in dieser Weise, wie hier wörtlich übersetzt ist, die Erzählung mit dem bestimmten Artikel the

her moth-er) to look for mush-rooms, because her fa-ther was so fond of them ²⁾).

Moth-er, said the lit-tle girl when she came back I have found beau-ti-ful ones ³⁾ this time; on-ly see said she, o-pen-ing the bas-ket, they are all beau'-ti-ful-ly red like scar-let, and as if be-deck-ed with white pearls. — There were in-deed some of those other mean-look-ing brown ones of which (oder such as) you late-ly bought; but they were too bad for me, and I left them stand-ing.

Oh thou sim-ple, fool-ish child! cried the ter-ri-fied moth-er, these beau-ti-ful mush-rooms in spite of scar-let and pearl,

mother beginnen, weil noch nicht gesagt ist, wessen Mutter es war. Es ist also die im Englischen Text gegebene zweite Uebersetzung vorzuziehen.

²⁾ be fond of something Freund von Etwas seyn, gerne haben.

³⁾ I have found beautiful ones ich habe sehr schöne gefunden. Durch den Gebrauch des Wortes one vermeidet der Engländer die Wiederholung eines eben vorhergegangenen Substantivs. Der Deutsche sagt z. B.: der große und der kleine Hund, der Engländer: the large dog and the little one. Die großen und die kleinen Häuser, the large houses and the little ones.

are nothing but poi'-son-ous toad stools, and whoever eats of them must die; — those brown ones how-ev-er which thou didst des-pise, be-long not-with-stand'-ing their plain (oder bad) ap-pear-ance to the best!

So, dear child, is it like-wise with many things in the world. — There are vir-tues which make lit-tle show, and glaring faults which the fool-ish ad-mire; in-deed the de-ceit'-ful ap-pear-ance of the e-vil can ea-si-ly lead us (like wise) to sin, but.

The plea-sure thus prom-ised to bright-en your lot, Is but a sweet poi-son. — O, trust it not.

29. The large Cab-bage.

Two Jour-ney-men ¹⁾ Jo-seph and Ben-e-dict once pass-ed by the ve-ge-table gar-den of a vil-lage.

On-ly see said Jo-seph what large cab-ba-ges there are. — Oh said Ben-e-dict,

¹⁾ Journeymen Handwerksbursche.

who li-ked to boast, they are not at all large. — In my trav-els I once saw a cab-bage that was much lar-ger than the par-son-age yon-der!

Jo-seph who was a cop-per smith said there-up-on, that is much — nev-er-the-les I once help-ed to make a cop-per that was as large as the church.

But in heav-en's name cried Ben-e-dict for what was so large a cop-per ne-ces-sa-ry? (to any one bleibt weg).

Jo-seph re-plied — they want-ed it to boil your large cab-bage in! ²).

Ben-e-dict said (blush-ing oder) ash-a-med, now I (first) see what you aim at; here-to-fore you al-ways took part with the truth, and have now on-ly spo-ken thus, to make my boast-ful lie rid-ic-u-lous — but I must be con-tent'-ed with (oder en-dure) it.

Shameless lies, and boastings vain,
In equal coin are paid again.

²) in, gehört zu boil, darin sieden.

30. The Ears of Corn.

A farm-er went out in-to the field with his lit-tle son To-bi-as in or-der to see if (oder wheth-er) the corn would soon be ripe.

Fa-ther said the boy, pray how comes it that some of the stalks in-cline so much to the earth, while (oder though) (ugh lauten nicht) others hold their heads (oder the head) so up-right? — these must sure-ly be val'-u-a-ble, (and) the oth-ers which bend for-wards so low, are cer'-tain-ly much in-fe'-rior.

His Fa-ther pick-ed off two ears, and said, look at these — the ear which bowed it-self so mod'-est-ly, is full of the most beau-ti-ful corn, while that ¹⁾ which e-rect-ed it-self so proud-ly on high, is quite bar-ren and emp-ty.

Who carries his head with lofty air,
An empty cox comb sure is there!

¹⁾ while that während die u. f. w.

31. The Pigeons.

Em-mer-ick and Le-o-pold two live-ly boys, were neigh-bours. — The rich Em-mer-ick had se-ve-ral hand-some pi-ge-ons; poor Le-o-pold (had) on-ly a few of the com'-mon-est kind.

One day a pair of Em-mer-ick's pigeons flew over ¹⁾ into Le-o-pold's pi-ge-on house, and there be-gan to build their nest — poor Le-o-pold thought — how hap-py should I be if those pi-ge-ons were mine; (oder be-long-ed to me). — They are as daz-z-ling white as snow, but the head and tail shi-ning black as coal — of all Em-mer-ick's pi-ge-ons these please me quite the best ²⁾.

Then came the des-ire to shut them in and keep them. — But no, said he that I dare not do, for it would cer-tain-ly be a sin — I will there-fore re-sist the temp-ta-tion to this — He (then) shut the pi-

¹⁾ flow over flow hinüber.

²⁾ please me quite the best gefallen mir diese gerade am besten.

ge-on house caught the pi-ge-ons, and took (oder brought) them to Em-mer-ick.

Em-mer-ick had great joy at the honesty of the poor boy, and soon took from the hand-some pi-ge-ons the first eggs they pro-du-ced, stole se-cret-ly ³⁾ with them to Le-o-pold's pi-ge-on house, and pla-ced them un-der a com-mon grey pi-ge-on in-stead of her own.

When the young ones crept out of the shells, and got feath-ers (oder be-came fled-ged) Le-o-pold was high-ly as-ton-ish-ed to find that they were ex-act-ly as beau-ti-ful black and white as Em-mer-icks hand-som-est pair of pi-ge-ons.

He haste-ned full of joy to Em-mer-ick, and pro-claim-ed to him this sup-po-sed ⁴⁾ won-der! Em-mer-ick laugh-ed, and re-la-ted how he had ex-chan-ged the eggs in or-der to shew him-self grate-ful tow-ards hon-est Le-o-pold, and said at the end of the story, al-ways dear Le-o-pold (con-ti-nue oder) re-main as hon-est, for.

The choicest blessings of God belong
To him, who ne'er contrives a wrong.

³⁾ stole secretly *stahl sich, d. i. : schlich sich heimlich.*

⁴⁾ supposed *vermeintlich.*

32. T h e F i e l d .

The Cot-tage of poor Nich-ol-as stood on a spot which was quite o-ver-grown with thorn and ha-zel bush-es. — On a hot day in har-vest time Nich-ol-as lay in the shad-ow of a ha-zel bush — a peas-ant drove past him with a cart high-ly (oder hea-vi-ly) la-den with corn ; Nich ol-as look-ed at the full cart with en-vi-ous eyes , and scarce-ly greet-ed the peas-ant, who stop-ped and said to him. — If you would on this waste ground, which is your prop-er-ty, work ev-er-y day on-ly as much as what you now cov-er with your i-dle bod-y, you would ev-e-ry year be a-ble to cut more corn than you now see on this cart.

En-light'-en-ed by this ad-vice, Nich-ol-as pul-led up ¹⁾ the weeds and bush-es, cul-ti-va-ted the ground, and in this man-ner ob-tain-ed from a field which did not cost him a Kreutzer a rich sup-ply for him-self and his fam-i-ly.

The Idle, bitter need may dread.

The Diligent, obtains his bread.

¹⁾ pulled up er reutete auß.

33. The Oak tree.

Once in the old-en time, two youths Edmund and Oswald appeared before (oder in) a Court of Justice.

Edmund said to the judge, when ¹⁾ I went on a journey three years ago, I committed (oder gave in keep-ing) to this Oswald, whom I then held for my best friend, a costly ring (set round) with ²⁾ precious stones; but now, he will no more give it back to me.

Oswald laid his hand on his breast and cried, I protest by my honor that I know nothing whatever ³⁾ of that ring, (oder that not the least of that ring is known to me). My friend Edmund cannot indeed be in his right senses! ⁴⁾

The Judge said — Edmund — can any one prove that you have committed to him the ring? — Edmund said alas!

¹⁾ when als.

²⁾ set round with besetzt mit.

³⁾ nothing whatever nicht das Geringste.

⁴⁾ cannot be in his right senses muß nicht recht bei Sinnen seyn.

no one was by ⁵⁾ but an old oak tree in the field un-der which we took fare-well of each o-ther.

Os-wald re-plied, I am read-y to take an oath ⁶⁾ that I know as lit-tle of the tree as (I do) of the ring ⁷⁾.

The Judge said, Ed-mund, go to the tree and bring me a bough of it — I will see it (oder I would sce it). But you Os-wald remain here 'till Ed-mund comes back.

Ed-mund went (a-way) — af-ter a lit-tle while the Judge said, wher-ev-er then does Ed-mund stop so long? O-pen the win-dow Os-wald, and see if he is not yet côm-ing.

Os-wald re-plied, oh sir, he can-not come back so soon (as) the tree is more than an hour dis-tant ⁸⁾ from here.

Then cri-ed the Judge, oh you wicked li-ar, who would have sworn (to) your lies be-fore God the high-est Judge who looks

⁵⁾ no one was by niemand war dabei.

⁶⁾ to take an oath einen Eid ablegen.

⁷⁾ I know as little of the tree as I do of the ring
ich weiß so wenig von dem Baum, als (ich) thue)
von dem Ring.

⁸⁾ more than an hour distant über eine Stunde weit.

into all hearts; you know (k vor n hier lauter nicht) as well a-bout the ring as a-bout the tree!

Os-wald was o-bli-ged to give up (oder back) the ring, and was con-dem-ned to a year's im-pris-on-ment. — There said the Judge you will find time to con-sid-er the great truth:

An awful day comes by and by
Which will dis-cover ev'ry lie.

34. The Hunts'-man and his Hound.

A Hunts-man once set his hound up-on ¹⁾ a hare — hold him! hold him! cried the hunts-man, and the dog sprang with all his might, cha-sed the hare far a-round the field, at length reach-ed him, and held him fast with his teeth — the huntsman then sei-zed the hare by the ears, saying to the dog loose him! loose him! when the dog in-stant-ly re-leas-ed his hold,

¹⁾ set upon heßen auf.

and the hunts-man put the hare in-to his pouch.

Some peo-ple of the vil-lage had been look-ing on; and an old peas-ant a-mongst them said — this har-ri-er ²⁾ is like the mi-ser; av-a-rice calls out hold! hold! and man blind-ly hark-ens, and pur-sues with all his might, tem-po-ral good. — At length ³⁾ how-ev-er death comes, cry-ing let go! let go! and the poor crea-ture must give up, un-en-joy'-ed, the rich-es which he pur-su'-ed with so much la-bor.

Why upon earth your store of treasures lay,
Where death will come and tear them all away?

35. T h e G h o s t.

Mar-tin stole at mid-night in-to the cas-tle gar-den, fil-led two sacks with fruit

²⁾ harrier Hasenbünd. Der Deutsche würde hier bloß Jagdhund sagen; allein da die Engländer besondere Arten von Hunden für die verschiedenen gejagten Thiere, wie Rehe, Hasen, Füchse, haben, und keine allgemeine Bezeichnung für Jagdhund, so muß hier das Wort Jagdhund des deutschen Textes mit harrier gegeben werden.

³⁾ at length am Ende.

and would then (first bleibt weg) car-ry one of them home.

As he was thus pro-ceed'-ing a-long ¹⁾ the gar-den wall the church tow-er just struck 12 o' Clock. — The air sough-ed ²⁾ dis-mal-ly (through oder) a-mongst the leaves of the trees, and Mar-tin sud-den-ly saw near him a black man, who ap-pear-ed, most o-bli-ging-ly ³⁾, to be car-ry-ing the o-ther sack.

The ter'-ri-fied thief gave a scream ⁴⁾, let the sack fall, and sprang a-way as fast as he could. — The black man also let his sack fall, and ran as fast as Mar-tin to the end of the gar-den wall where he dis-ap-pear-ed.

¹⁾ along the garden wall längs der Gartenmauer.

²⁾ the air soughed die Luft rauschte. Der Deutsche gebraucht rauschen von verschiedenen Gegenständen, z. B.: die Luft rauscht, das Wasser rauscht, die dürrten Blätter rauschen, u. s. f. Die englische Sprache hat für die einzelnen Gegenstände besondere Ausdrücke, vom Winde, sagt sie: sough, vom dem Wasser: ripple, von dürrten Blättern: rustle.

³⁾ obligingly dienstfertig.

⁴⁾ gave a scream, oder: sent forth a scream that einen Schrei.

The next morn-ing Mar-tin re-la-ted every where the sto-ry of the hor-ri-ble ghost, but with-out men-tion-ing that he had been steal-ing.

The same day the judge cau-sed Mar-tin to ap-pear be-fore him, and said to him — last night you have sto-len fruit in the cas-tle gar-den — the sacks on which stood your fa-ther's name, dis-cov-er-ed you — I shall there-fore lock you up in the tower — but the black ghost which you sup-po-sed you had seen was nothing else than your own shad-ow, which, as the moon rose at twelve o' clock you saw on the new-ly whi-ten-ed wall.

Whô-ev-er does wrong is nev-er without fear: the e-vil do-er is fright-en-ed by a rust-ling leaf, and runs a-way from his own shad-ow.

Be-ware and keep your con-sci-ence clear,
So will you nôth-ing have t^o fear.

36. T h e R o p e .

Two boys Veit and Klaus found on the pub-lic road an old rope, and quar-rel-led

and strove ab-out it so that hill and dale rang again ¹⁾. — Veit held one end, and Klaus pul-led at the oth-er, each try-ing to tear it a-way by force; all at once the rope broke in two, and both boys fell vi-o-lent-ly in-to the mud.

A man who was com-ing by said, thus it hap-pens with the con-ten-tious; they be-gin to make a great noise and quar-rel about tri-pling things (oder about lit-tle worth-less things) and in the end what do they gain? — Noth-ing! — ex-cept that they cov-er them-selves with shame and de-ri-sion, in the same way as you have now cov-er-ed your-selves with mūd.

Be peaceful — the end of strife is such,
As probably will not please you much.

37. The Earwig.

An-selm had the fault that he was, (oder An-selm's fault was being) fond of lis-ten-ing.

¹⁾ rang again wiederhallten.

His fa-ther oft-en wårn-ed him, but it was of no a-vail ¹⁾).

One eve-ning a cit-i-zen came out of the town to vis-it his fa-ther in the garden, and said he had to talk o-ver something with him in se-cret. — His fa-ther went with him into the sum-mer house and shut the door.

An-selm stole di-rect-ly thith-er, and put his ear to a lit-tle knot hole in the door (oder that was in the door) — but all at once he felt some-thing quite strange in his ear — it was as if some-thing was creep-ing and crawl-ing about in it, and pres-ent-ly he felt such dread-ful pain that he was o-bli-ged to scream a-loud, and be-came al-most mad.

The fright-en-ed fa-ther, came with the cit-i-zen out of the sum-mer house, and a doc-tor was fetch-ed, who squirt-ed (some-thing) in-to Anselm's ear, and at last, out crept an earwig which had hid-den it-self in the knot hole, and crawl-ed in-to An-selm's ear.

Are you now pun-ish-ed for your listen-ing? said his father — let it serve as

¹⁾ it was of no avail es half nichts.

a warn-ing to you in fu-ture. Ma-ny w³orse worms *) than an ear-wig have crept into the ear, aye into the head and heart of ma-ny a list-en-er; I mean mis-un-der-stand'-ing, ha-tred, and en-mi-ty. — You must leave off ²) (oder a-ban-don) this hab-it if you ev-er wish to be-come a good man.

A man of worth and understanding
Disdains to listen on the landing.

38. The Tit-mouse.

On-ly look at that splen-did tit-mouse yon-der on the ap-ple tree said Law-rence to his sis-ter Lu-cy. — I will soon have it. He climb-ed up the tree, put there a tit-mouse trap ¹), and hid him-self in the ar-bour with his sis-ter to watch ²) the bird.

*) or lautet hier wie auch im vorhergehenden Worte wie: ³er.

²) leave off abgewöhnen.

¹) titmouse trap Meisenschlag.

²) watch lauern.

The tit-mouse as they ex-pec-ted went in-to the trap, and Law-rence was in-stant-ly in the tree a-gain — but as he would take the bird out, he fell, to-geth-er with the trap; the bird es-ca-ped, and Law-rence had bro-ken off a bough, and woun-ded his hand.

Lu-cy said: Oh poor brôth-er, your hand is bleed-ing! — Now I sup-pose you will leave off climb-ing up the tree to catch the tit-mouse, other-wise you may per-haps break your arm or leg.

Oh said Law-rence laugh-ing I do not stop down on that ac-count ³⁾, but at pres-ent the trou-ble would be in vain, for the tit-mouse shuns the trap where-in it has once been caught.

If that is the case said Lu-cy, the tit-mouse is wi-ser than you (since) it goes no more where it ap-pre-hends' (oder per-ceives) dan-ger — but you, who have just this ve-ry mo-ment hurt your-self, and hard-ly (oder scarce-ly) es-ca-ped a still great-er dis-as'-ter, will yet ven-ture (with a laugh-ing mouth oder) with a smi-ling face into new dan-ger.

³⁾ on that account desßhalb.

Whom *) slight misfortunes fail to mend

As they pass by —

Instead of laughing — in the end,

Will surely — cry.

39. The Part'-rid-ge's nest.

In a corn-field near to a for-est two boys found a part-rid-ge's nest, and they succeed'-ed in catch-ing ¹⁾ the hen that sat on the eggs.

You — said the big-ger boy, take you the eggs, and I will keep the hen — the eggs are just as val'-u-able (oder are worth quite as much) as the hen.

If that is the case (oder if that is it) said the oth-er, then, give me the hen and you take the eggs.

They be-gan now to quar-rel with one an-oth-er and fell head and ears to-get-her ²⁾; but du-ring the strug-gle the big-

*) Those whom.

¹⁾ they succeeded in catching es gelang ihnen, zu fangen.

²⁾ fell head and ears together, drückt dasselbe aus was im Deutschen: sie geriethen sich in die Haare.

ger boy kil-led the hen, the lit-tle one ac-ci-den'-tal-ly crush-ed the eggs, and so they both had nothing. — Fa-ther was right, said they to each other:

'Tis better, content with the egg to remain
Than to quarrel, though we the hen might gain.

40. T h e S h e e p.

An in-tel'-li-gent and hon-est old shep-herd, had sev-e-ral sons and daugh-ters who wish-ed up-on one oc-ca'-sion to go to the town in or-der to dance at the fair — but their fa-ther said — that is noth-ing for you. I sought 'till now to guard you from a cor-rup-tion of mor-als, but there you could ea-si-ly be ru-in-ed. — The chil-dren how-ev-er said, aye, but oth-ers are go-ing there.

Where-up-on their fa-ther said — (it is true) ma-ny go there, and suf-fer the los of health, in'-no-cence, hon-or, and life — would you there-fore fol-low them to do the same? — Do not im-it-ate the sheep. — You know when one of them

leaps down a pre-ci-pice all the rest follow — and for this rea-son ¹⁾ you call them stu-pid an-im-als. — But the man who rush-es tow-ards des-truc'-tion be-cause oth-ers do so, is in no de-gree wi-ser ²⁾).

Let others rush to sin and shame,
Be prudent — do not you the same.

41. T h e P ^ē e a r l s.

1.

A trav'-el-ler lost him-self ¹⁾ in a dés-ert place (oder wil-der-ness) in a dis-tant part of the world — for two days he found noth-ing ei-ther to eat or drink, and was near-ly faint-ing with hūn-ger and thirst.

At last he reach-ed the shad-ow of a tree and a fresh spring — but the tree

¹⁾ for this reason deshalb.

²⁾ in no degree um nichts.

¹⁾ lose himself sich verirren.

had no fruit on it — there lay how-ev-er by the spring a small bag. — Thank God! said the man as he felt it here are perhaps some peas which may save me from fam-ish-ing — he ea'-ger-ly o-pen-ed it — and cri-ed in des-pair'. — Oh God! they are on-ly pearls!

The bread that we eat is worth far more
Than cost-ly pearls, and gold-en store.

2.

The poor man might now ea-si-ly have di-ed of hung-er in the neigh-bour-hood of pearls worth ma-ny thou'-sand dol-lars — he pray-ed how-ev-er fer-vent-ly to God (for help).

Sud'-den-ly he saw a moor seat-ed on a cam-el com-ing in great haste tow-ards him: — The moor had left the pearls behind' him, and re-joi'-ced at find-ing them a-gain. — He was mo-ved with pi-ty for the half star-ved man, gave him bread and de-li-ci-ous fruit, and then took him up-on his cam-el. See, said the moor, how won'-der-ful-ly God brings ev-ery thing to pass. — I took it as — (oder

held it for) a mis-for'-tune that I had lost the pearls, but it was for you a great hap - pi - nefs, for God so or - dain' - ed it ²⁾ that I must re - turn hith - er a - gain, and (thus) pre - serve your life.

Trust in God. — In times of need
He is a pres'-ent help in-deed.

42. T h e S h o e s .

Poor Mein-rad tend-ed the go^oats. His wa-ges how-ev-er were so small that he could not pro-cure him-self shoes, his feet were much fro-zen, for it was al-read-y late in the au-tumn, and the weath-er (was) ve-ry wet and cold.

There came a man to him out of the bush-es, who in con'-se-quence of ¹⁾ theft had been al-read-y twice lock-ed up in the house of cor-rec-tion, and said, my bus-i-nefs is t^ol'-e-ra-bly pro-duc'-tive, come in-to my ser-vice, and you shall

²⁾ has so ordained it hat es so gefügt.

¹⁾ in consequence of wegen.

have some new shoes. — Then you need nei-ther la-bor so hard nor go any longer bare-foot-ed through the mud.

But the boy an-swer-ed no, no! I would rath-er go bare-foot, and re-main hon-est, than ob-tain by in-i'-qui-ty the (most a-bun'-dant oder) rich-est sub-sis'-tence ²⁾ for it is much bet-ter to smear one's feet with mud than to do evil with the hands, and thus to spot the soul with deeds of wick'-ed-ness.

Though poor, yet hon'-est and true was he,

'Twas bet-ter than weal^ath-y and wick-ed to be.

43. Brush-wood and Straw.

A poor wid-ow and her two boys were one eve-ning re-turn-ing home to the vil-lage from a neigh-bour-ing wil-low bed where they had been gath-er-ing twigs. The moth-er car-ri-ed on her head a large bun-dle of wil-low twigs, (oder o-si-ers) and each of the boys a small-er one, bound to-geth-er with a wisp of straw.

²⁾ subsistence auskommen.

On the way they met a rich mer-chant of the town and beg-ged of him an alms. But he said to the wid-ow — it is not ne'-ces-sa-ry to beg. Pass o-ver your two boys to me, and they shall then learn to turn ¹⁾ twigs and straw into gold.

She thought he was jo-king; but the mer-chant as-su-red her he was real-ly in earn-est, and then she at length ²⁾ con-sent'-ed. — The mer-chant let one boy learn bas-ket ma-king, and the o-ther straw plait-ing.

Af-ter three years they re-turned back to the hum-ble cot-tage of their moth-er, and dil-i-gent-ly made the most beau-ti-ful bas-kets, and the fi-nest straw bon-nets, which they de-liv-er-ed to the mer-chant, who, one day en-ter-ed their room, and paid for the work he had re-ceiv-ed, in noth-ing else than (oder entirely in) duc-ats, and said, laugh-ing to the wid-ow, is not what I told you, true? was I not right? — is not my word ful-fil'-led?

He who a dil'-i-gent course will hold ³⁾,
Turns straw and brush'-wood into gold.

¹⁾ to turn verwandeln.

²⁾ at length endlich.

³⁾ will hold will einhalten.

44. T h e F a - ³ i r .

A weal-²thy ¹⁾ la-dy in the coun-try had no chil-dren, and there-fore wish-ed to ad-opt an in-dus-tri-ous and well be-haved girl from a-mongst ²⁾ her re-la-tions in the town.

She there-fore on one oc-ca-sion be-took her-self ³⁾ there, and scarce'-ly was her in-ten-tion known than sev-er-al girls pre-sen'-ted them-selves' to her, and boast-ed that they were her re-la'-tions (oder and claim-ed to be her re-la-tions).

For the pres-ent the la-dy ac-qui-es-ced in this ⁴⁾, and gave each of them ⁵⁾ a piece of mon-ey say-ing at the same time, to day is the fair, buy your-selves

¹⁾ wealthy wohlhabend.

²⁾ from amongst her relation aus ihrer Verwandtschaft.

³⁾ to betake himself to a place sich an einen Ort begeben.

⁴⁾ acquiesced in this ließ es auf sich beruhen.

⁵⁾ each of them, oder: to each of them. Wenn der Dativ vor dem Accusativ (Object) steht, so wird im Englischen das Zeichen des Dativs to gewöhnlich weggelassen.

any-thing there that you like best; then come here again, and let me see what you have pur-cha-sed.

The girls, haste'-ned a-way and re-turn'-ed full of joy; near-ly all of them had bought gay rib-bands, strings of show-y beads (oder spark-ling pearls), stuff for caps, em-broid'-er-ed with gold, and such like fi-ne-ry; and show-ed their sup-po-sed ⁶⁾ trea-sures to their re-la-tion.

On-ly one girl, poor Au-gus-ta had bought noth-ing of that sort, but a lit-tle pray-er book in-stead, to-geth-er with ⁷⁾ a dis-taff and a do-zen of spin-dles.

This plea-sed the la-dy — who, ta-king Au-gus-ta kind-ly by the hand, said, I am de-light-ed dear child to find that your mind is so ear-ly di-rect-ed to pray-er and in-dus-try. The oth-ers through their fool-ish pur'-cha-ses have on-ly shewn too plain-ly that they care more for fi-ne-ry and fri-vol-it-y ⁸⁾ than for pi-e-ty and in'-dus-try — from this time you are my

⁶⁾ supposed vermeintlich.

⁷⁾ together with nebst.

⁸⁾ frivolity. Dieses Wort hat im Englischen nicht den harten Sinn, wie im Deutschen: frivol. Hier heißt es nicht mehr, als: Eitelkeit.

daugh-ter — con-tin-ue good and pi-ous,
and be al-ways dil-i-gent, and God will
ev-er be with you and his bles-sing will
fol-low you all the days of your life.

Of greater worth than jewels rare,
Are honest industry, and prayer.

45. The Horse'-shoe nail.

A coun-try-man sad-dled his horse to
ride to town; it is true he no-ticed that
a nail was mis-sing (oder want-ing) in one
shoe, but he said to him-self, it does not
mat-ter a-bout ¹⁾ one nail; and thus he
rode a-way.

He had not rode half the dis-tance before
the horse lost that shoe. — If there were
a smith in the ne^äigh-bour-hood said he I
would let the horse be shod, but as this
is not the case three shoes must do.

But the horse hurt his hoof on the
sto-ny ground, and be-gan to go lame,

¹⁾ it does not matter about es kommt nicht an auf.

soon af-ter which two rob-bers sprang out of the for-est to plun-der the ri-der.

On a limp-ing horse he could not es-càpe, (oder flee) and they took from him the horse, to-geth-er with the sad-dle, bri-dle, and knâp'-sâck (oder sad-dle bag).

Who would have thought, said he, that I should lose the horse be-cause of a sin-gle nail!

Slow-ly and sad-ly he turn-ed him-self home-wards, but from that time he in-cul'-ca-ted up-on his chil-dren this pröv-erb:

Care'-less-ness in lit-tle things,
Oft in great ones trou-ble brings.

46. The good Son.

An-tho-ny was an ap-pren'-tice, and his fa-ther a clerk in a dis-tin'-guish-ed mer'-can-tile house.

His fa-ther was o-bli'-ged to make, a voy-age on the bus-i-ness of his em-ploy'-er (oder mer-chant).

Then came the sad (news oder) in-tel'-li-gence that the ship had been ta-ken by

pi-rates; but what had be-come of ¹⁾ An-tho - ny's fa - ther, could not be dis - cov-er-ed (oder no one could dis - còv'-er).

An - tho - ny hav - ing ful - fil - led his ap-pren-tice-ship hon-est-ly and faith-ful-ly, then be-came him-self, a mer-chant; and ac-qui-red by his dil-i-gence and skill a small for - tune.

At length he learnt ²⁾ that his fa - ther was a slave in Tur - key, and di - rect - ly made up his mind to ran - som him. He col-lect'-ed to-geth-er all his ac-cu'-mu-la - ted mon - ey ³⁾ sold his best clothes, and ev - e - ry thing he had that was val-u - able, hi - red (oder bound) him - self as a sail-or in or - der to save the cost of the pas-sage, came to the weal-thy Turk, and be-sought his per - mis - sion to pur - chase the free - dom of his fa - ther (oder Genitiv, abgefürzt: his fa - ther's free - dom).

But the Turk ask - ed such an e - nor-mous sum of mōn - ey, that all An - tho - ny had brought with him, did not half suf-fice. Now then, said An - tho - ny, take me

¹⁾ what had become of was geworden sey aus.

²⁾ he learnt er erfuhr.

³⁾ he collected together the accumulated money er zog seyn erspartes Geld ein.

as a slave in - stead ; I am young and can do you more ser' - vice than my fa - ther, who is al - read - y old.

Ac - cor - ding to the or - ders of the Turk, the fa - ther made his ap - pear' - ance, and fell o - ver - pow' - er - ed (with e - mo' - tion) up - on his son's neck ; both shed tears ; but when the fa - ther heard that his son would be - come a slave in his stead he cri - ed still more vi - olent - ly and ut - ter - ly re - jec - ted the pro - po - sal.

But his son said, dear - est fa - ther, I am not on - ly read - y to wear the slave's chain for you, but also to yield up ⁴⁾ my life. Go — take with you for the jour - ney the mon - ey I brought for your ran - som, and fare - well'.

The Turk was melt - ed to tears — and said to An - tho - ny, you are a faith - ful and af - fec - tion - ate son ; I will give your fa - ther his lib - er - ty with - out ran - som ; and like' - wise so much mon - ey that you may es - tab - lish a house of bus - i - nefs for your - selves.

For you An - tho - ny — you have act - ed, as ac - cord - ing to the com - mand (oder will)

⁴⁾ yield up aufgeben.

of God, a good son, should act t^ow - ards his fa - ther.

The good child, wealth and life would give,
So that his parents might but live.

47. The Sh²ep - h³erd boy.

On a se-rene and l^ove-ly spring morn-ing a blithe'-some shep-herd boy tend-ed his sheep in a bloom-ing val-ley be-tween wood-ed moun-tains; and sang and danced for joy.

The prince of that coun-try who was hunt-ing in the neigh-bour-hood, saw him, and cal-ling him, said, how is it my good lit-tle boy that ¹⁾ you are in such high spi-rits ²⁾.

The boy who did not know the prince said, why should I not be joy'-ous (since) our gra-cious prince him-self', is not richer than I.

In-deed said the prince! tell us for once all that you pos-sefs'.

¹⁾ how is it, that warum.

²⁾ be in high spirits sehr lustig seyn.

The boy said, the sun in the beautiful blue heaven shines as pleasantly for me as for the prince; and mountain and valley display their beautiful verdure and flowers for me as well as for him. I would not sell my two hands for a hundred thousand guldens; and my two eyes are not to be obtained for all the wealth of his treasure chamber (oder trea'-su-ry). — Besides this, I have every thing that I want, because I want nothing more than is necessary; every day I have enough to eat, — I have clothes that decently cover me, and receive yearly for my labor and trouble as much money as I require, and can you tell me what the prince has more?

The good prince laughed, and discovering himself, said, you are right my good boy, and can now say that the prince himself has told you so.

Re-main in the same cheerful spirit, for:

Con-tent'-ment joy and wealth will bring,
And make you e'-qual with a king.

48. T h e S o u p .

The soup has (al-to-geth-er bleibt weg) too little schmalz ¹⁾ in it, said little Gertrude lay-ing a-side her spoon.

Well, said her moth-er, I will give you a bet-ter soup at súp-per time.

Here-up-on her moth-er went into the ve-ge-table gar-den to dig po-ta-toes, and Ger-tru-de was bu-sy un-til the sun went down in pick-ing them up ²⁾ and pút-ting them into the sacks.

Af-ter this they both came in-to the house and her moth-er brought the súp-per. Ger-trude tas-ted it and said; that is cer-tain-ly an-other soup, it tastes (so much) bet-ter; and she ate the whole dish-ful.

But her moth-er laugh-ed and said it is the self-same soup that you re-fú-sed at din-ner; it tastes how-ev-er bet-ter now,

¹⁾ schmalz, es ist hier das deutsche Wort Schmalz gebraucht, da es im Englischen keinen Ausdruck dafür gibt. Die Engländer gebrauchen kein Schmalz, sondern Butter oder Del.

²⁾ pick up auflesen.

be-cause you have la'-bour-ed dil'-i-gent-ly through-out the whole af-ter-noon.

Every kind of soup is good
To those who labor for their food.

49. The Cũc⁴-koo.

On a love-ly May-morning, Mi-cha-el and George went into the for-est and there they for the first time heard the cheer-ful cuc-koo.

That is a bird of good o-men ¹⁾ said the su-per-sti'-tious George; his voice prom-is-es me luck; a pocket full of money at the least!

Why then, es-pe'-cial-ly to you? (oder why then to you on-ly?) said Mi-cha-el who was e-qual-ly su-per-sti-tious. I see no rea-son why you should stand high-er in fa-vor with the cuc-koo than my-self; I am bet-ter than you, and I con-tend that he prom-is-es the luck to me.

¹⁾ a bird of good omen ein Vogel von guter Vorbedeutung, ein Glücksvogel.

In-stead of en-joy-ing the beau-ti-ful morn-ing they be-gan now to quar-rel, from quar-rel-ling they came to blows, and at last sep-a-ra-ted bad-ly hurt, and in the great-est an-ger.

Both the wound-ed boys met a-gain at the sur-ge-on's; and while he drefs-ed their wounds ²⁾ they told him how the strife be-gan, and ask-ed him to which of them both, the cuc-koo would prove a luck-y bird?

And the surgeon laugh-ed, and said, you block heads, — to nei-ther of you — but to my-self. — For the cuc-koo has sent both of you home with blood-y noses ³⁾ and put the mōn-ey into my pock-et.

A brawl will bring both parties pain,
Though oft, a third, thereby may gain.

²⁾ drefs the wounds die Wunden verbinden.

³⁾ with bloody nose mit blutiger Nase, mit blutigem Kopfe. Der Engländer gebraucht immer: bloody nose, niemals: bloody heads; dagegen sagt er: with broken heads.

50. The three best Books.

A pi-ous old man who liv-ed in a poor sol-it-a-ry hut (had oder) pos-ses-sed so much wis-dom and in-tel-li-gence, that he was a-ble to im-part to ev-e-ry bod-y good coun-sel, and whole-some in-struc-tion.

A learn-ed man who vis-it-ed him was as-ton'-ish-ed at his wise con-ver-sa-tion, and said to him, whence comes all this wis-dom? (oder how do you obt-ain all this wis-dom?) I see in your cot-tage no books, from which you could have learnt so much that is beau-ti-ful and good.

The old man said, and yet I have the three best books that there are ¹⁾, and read there-in dai-ly.

These books, are the Works of God a-bove and a-round me, — Con'-sci-ence with-in me, — and the Ho-ly Bi-ble.

The Works of God, the Heav-ens and the Earth, are as a great book laid o-pen be-fore us, (and) pro-claim to us

¹⁾ that there are die es gibt.

the Pow-er, Wis-dom, and Good-ness
of our Heav-en-ly Fa-ther.

My Con-sci-ence tells me what I
have to do, and what to avoid.

But the Ho-ly Bib-le, that book of
all books, teach-es us how from the creation
of the world God has re-veal'-ed him-self
to man-kind; and how the son of God,
our lord and sa-vi-our Je-sus Christ came
in-to this world; and what he has com-
mand-ed and prom-is-ed; done and suf-
fer-ed; in or-der to ²⁾ make us ho-ly and
hap-py.

What man is to hope, to be-lieve, and to love,
What good he's ³⁾ to do, and what e-vil to fear;
Stand re-veal'd in His word by the great God
a-bove,

And a-like ⁴⁾ in cre-a-tion und con-sci-ence ap-
pear.

²⁾ in order to make us um uns zu machen.

³⁾ he's, für: he is.

⁴⁾ alike ebenso, gleichfalls.



Besonderer Nachtrag zur Betonung.

Seite 7.

Ou lautet in plough pflügen, wie: au, (gh wird nicht
ausgesprochen),
„ „ „ dough Teig, wie: ô,
„ „ „ rough rauh, wie: rûff, (gh wird hier
ausgesprochen wie: ff),
„ „ „ cough husten, wie: cöff,
„ „ „ bought, brought, nought, ought, sought,
thought, wie o im deutschen "Ort",
nur etwas gedehnter.

Die Aussprache von "th" wurde absichtlich nicht ange-
geben, weil solche durchaus nur mündlich erklärt wer-
den kann.

E r r a t a .

Seite 17. Zeile 17. statt "von" ließ "uon"
„ 39. „ 16. „ "hat" „ "has"
„ 56. letzte Zeile statt "beeng" ließ "being".

Förster

Förster 1

Förster 1

Schmid, Christoph <<von>>,

Fifty short stories translated into English from the Erzaehlungen of
Christoph von Schmid with introductory observations and pronunciation and
Accent, forming a first reading book for the use of the students of
English language by Henry John Whitling Auch mit deutschem Titel: Fünfzig

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